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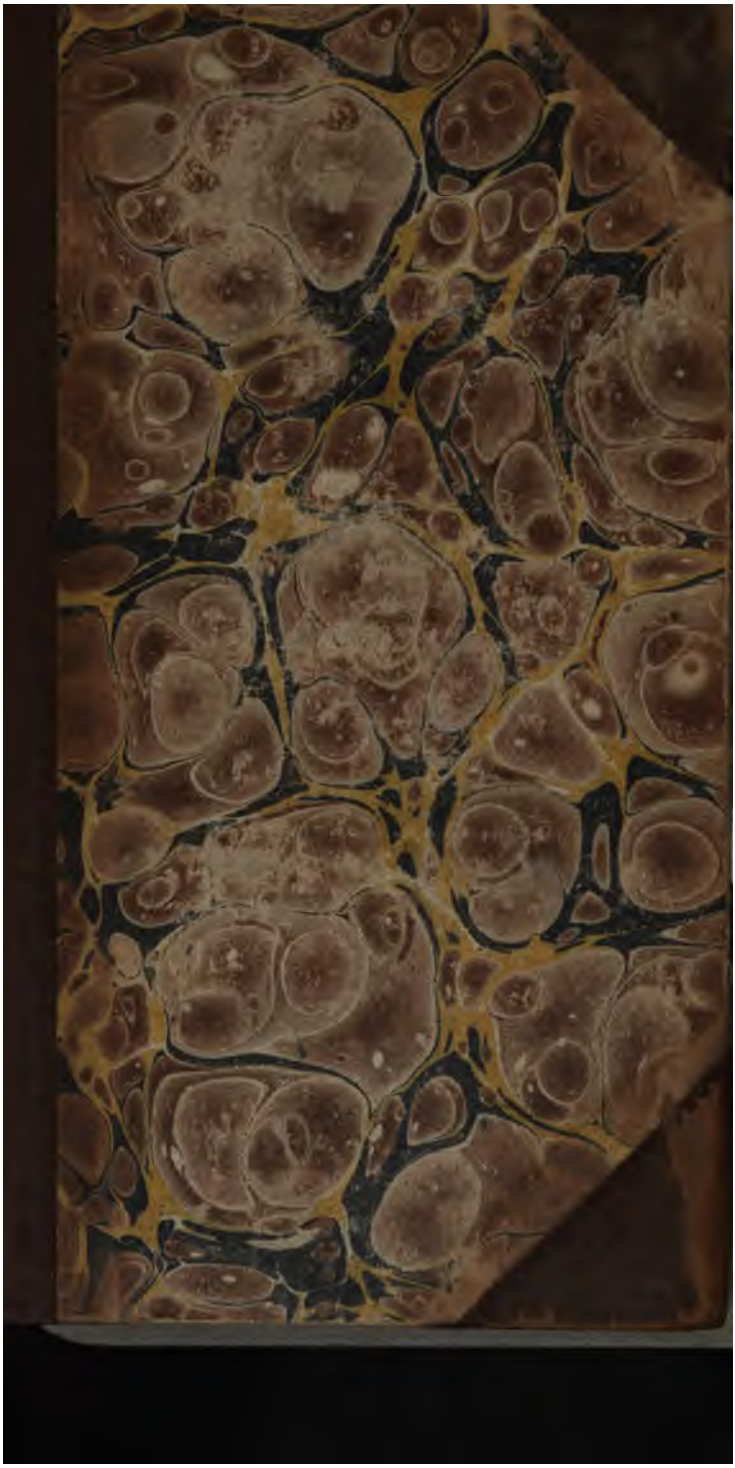

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Lexicon

THE

MANUAL

OF

ORTHOEPY:

BEING AN ATTEMPT,

ON A NEW PLAN,

TO RENDER

A RIGHT PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS ATTAINABLE AT FIRST SIGHT.

THE WHOLE ACCOMPANIED BY MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND ORIGINAL, CURIOUS, SCARCE, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES UPON THE INACCURACIES OF OUR LANGUAGE, AND THOSE OTHER IMPROPRIETIES OF SPEECH DENOMINATED

Solecisms, Barbarisms, Cockneyisms, and Vulgarisms.

WITH AN ADDENDA

OF

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, TRANSLATED,

WHICH OCCUR IN GENERAL OR MISCELLANEOUS READING.

" Dictionaries are the *compendiums* of all knowledge." Pope.

LONDON:
H. C. TODD, BOOKSELLER, 23, LITTLE QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

1832.

BIBLIOTHEK
133.

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PREFACE.

LITERARY trifles do not always rely on themselves, but depend mainly upon circumstances, and by whom communicated to the Public, for patronage and support: if from an elevated quarter, they are invariably accepted, increase the libraries of the great, and adorn the boudoirs of the fashionable; but from the humble and unknown, they are commonly rejected, lie mouldering on the Bookseller's stall, or are assigned the meaner offices of drudgery and waste paper. However, without entering into the minutiæ of such sort of distinctions, the Compiler of the present Trifle hastens to account for its appearance.

He never yet met with a student or adult, unless previously instructed, who, on turning to a Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, could understand or comprehend it, although the key-line thereof immediately met his eye, but which has assuredly been a riddle to them both: and it is unreasonable to expect that he who offends its easiest mutation should enter into the niceties of prosodial sound.

To remedy this defect, it is much to be desired that some able Lexicographer would take this subject under his serious consideration, and, incited by its advantages, compile a Pronouncing Lexicon suited to the nascent capacities of the young, and more expanded intellect of the elder, by clearing it of that ambiguity (to them) which the prefixure of profuse accent and figuring endlessly creates. Let those who doubt these points but examine that, now-a-days, too ample field for reflection, the vicissitudes of life; and they will then learn, that very many youth, before they arrive at the end of their Accidence, finish, by necessity, the whole of their studies, rearing thereby a superstructure of oral and mental nescience upon the foundation of a barren education. Moreover, the study of an English Dictionary is by no means of that minor importance which is too often (but erroneously) supposed to be; setting aside the facile means it affords of furnishing us with a more copious vehicle for the conveyance of our ideas. Our standard one

is that of Dr. Johnson, whose invaluable labors are well calculated to bear down all opposition, notwithstanding the innovating spirit of the age; insomuch that I should not in the smallest degree be surprised if *How d'ye do?* of the present year were to be a stranger to *How d'ye do?* in the next.

If the foregoing hint that has been thrown out to Lexicographers be not improved upon, it is presumed that THE MANUAL OF ORTHOEPY would form a sort of stepping-stone to our various Pronouncing Lexicons, as, omitting the accent figurings, it has strong marks of affinity, and might probably be denominated the Sequel to a Spelling-Book, or an Introduction to a Dictionary.

In justice to our various Prosodians, it must in fairness be conceded, that they have written well and ably for the critical and learned; but, unfortunately, have entirely lost sight of the simple and unlettered. The present attempt, though a feeble one, is intended to supply the deficiency. The design was originally sketched in the margin of my Thesaurus when a stripling at school, and has since occasionally, at long intervals, been embodied and enlarged; which may throw some light upon many notes. Every impropriety herein introduced has passed under my own observation; and my authorities, where necessary, are of the first order. But, lest I should extend this article beyond the limits assigned it, I will here conclude, by requesting for my little Work the indulgence of the candid: to others, who are not so, I have nothing to say; but those of them who delight in the trifling and minute, would recommend a perusal of the following tale:—

A deep-searching philosopher, of the modern school, having discovered, by sheer chance, that a prodigious number of animalcules inhabit the body of a fish, called in all haste upon a sage of his acquaintance, and, communicating to him the result of his labors, desired his opinion as to the reward that should follow so great a discovery. To this the sage replied by putting a dead fish into his hands, desiring at the same time that he would return to him when he had found out the precise number of animalcules it contained. This was but the employment of a twelvemonth; after which he returned, as he had been directed. "I have discovered," said the modern philosopher, "just ten thousand more animalcules in the fish that you gave me than there are people in the whole world." "Indeed!" rejoined the sage; "then take the animalcules as a reward for so notable a discovery."

A

MANUAL OF ORTHOEPY.

NOTE.—The figures affixed to each word refer to the different Parts of Speech: as [1] Article; [2] Noun; [3] Adjective; [4] Pronoun; [5] Verb; [6] Participle; [7] Adverb; [8] Conjunction; [9] Preposition; [10] Interjection.

This mark (¯) over a syllable in the accent column, written as the given word is to be pronounced, denotes that it is to receive the entire emphasis. If the divided word have no mark, it is to be pronounced without any particular accent on either of its divisions.

As one of the chief rules to be observed in a work like this consists in pruning each word of its redundant letters in the accent column, to facilitate its pronunciation to nascent capacities, I have made the observance of it a principal object throughout the present little Manual.

(*Full.*) When this word occurs, it means that all the letters of the word at the end of which it stands are improperly sounded; as, *ak-kwi* for *Acqui*.

A.

ABDICATIVE,[3] implying an abdication.		ab-dīk-a-tiv
Abergavenny,[2] a town in Monmouthshire.		a-ber-gān-ne
Abex,[2] a part of Ethiopia.	Com. *ă-bēks.*	a-bēsh
Aborigines,[2] the first inhabitants of a country.		ab-o-rīdj-in-nes
Absolutory,[3] that which absolves.		ab-sōl-u-tur-re
Absurd,[3] ridiculous.	Improperly *abzurd.*	ab-sūrd
Abyss,[2] a great depth.	Written also *abysm.*	a-bis
Academy,[2] a school of arts and sciences.		āk-a-dem-me

A is the first of the vowels, *a, e, i, o, u,* with frequently *w* and *y;* so called because they can be sounded without any apparent motion of the mouth. It is now used before words beginning with *u* long; which removes the seeming error of *a union, a universal,* &c.

Abdicative] Formerly accented on the first syllable, but which is now universally exploded.

Aborigines] Commonly called *a-bor-e-jēens.*

Absolutory] Within the last twenty years, the emphasis upon this word has retrograded from the third to the second syllable.

Academy] My orthoepy of this word is sanctioned by Dr. Johnson, who admits that it is frequently pronounced otherwise, in opposition to ancient and correct usage. Its derivatives, *academical* and *academically*, are thus accented, and no good cause has yet been shown for refusing it to the primitive.

NOTE:—The improper introduction of *a* in "I can't *a*-bear it," is a decided cockneyism.

Acceptable,[3] pleasing, agreeable.	ak-sēp-ta-bel
Accolent,[2] a borderer.	āk-ko-lent
Accomplice,[2] a partaker. Vulgarly *accomplish*.	ak-kōm-plis
Accompt,[2] a reckoning, or filed bill. (*a-kount*)	ak-koūnt
Accountant,[2] a reckoner. Properly *accomptant*.	ak-kōunt-unt
Accoutre,[5] to array, adorn. Vulgarly *a-kow-tur*.	ak-kū-tur
Acephalous,[3] without a head. (*a-sef-lus*)	a-sēf-a-lus
Ache,[2] a pain. Sometimes spelt as pronounced.	ake
Achieve,[5] to execute, perform. (*a-tshiv*)	at-tshēve
Achor,[2] a valley. Corruptly *ak-kur*.	ā-kur
Aciduläe,[2] medicinal springs. (*ass-id-le*)	a-sīd-du-le
Acme,[2] the height of a thing. Corruptly *āk-me*.	āk-meh
Acolothist,[2] a servitor to a mass-priest.	a-kōl-o-thist
Aconite,[2] wolf's-bane; poison in general.	āk-kon-nite
Acorn,[2] the fruit produced by the oak.	ā-korn
Acoustics,[2] instruments used to help hearing.	a-kōo-stiks
Acqs,[2] a small city in ancient France.	ax
Acquaintance,[2] familiarity, fellowship.	ak-kwāint-anse
Acqui,[2] a strong town of Italy. (*full*)	āk-ke
Acre,[2] a certain quantity of land.	ā-kur
Acrid,[3] of a hot, bitter taste.	āk-rid
Acrimony,[2] severity of language.	āk-re-mun-ne
Acronical,[3] a term used in astronomy.	a-krōn-e-kul
Acumen,[2] quickness of intellect.	a-kēw-men
Acuminate,[5] to sharpen at the point.	a-kēw-min-ait
Adage,[2] a pointed saying. Vulgarly *a-dādje*.	ād-adje
Adagio,[2] musical slow time. Corruptly *a-dā-je-o*.	a-dādj-e-o
Adamantine,[3] having the qualities of adamant.	ad-a-mān-tine
Adduce,[5] to draw, to bring in, assign.	ad-dūse

Acceptable] It is now about thirty years since the stress shifted from the second to the first syllable of this word.

Accomplice] Barbarously contracted into *complis*.

Accompt] This is its proper orthography, though commonly written *account*.

Accoutre] The sound of *u*, in this word, may also be represented by a double *o*, as *ak-kóo-tur*.

Accubation] It is to be observed that *tion*, *cion*, and *sion*, either in the middle or at the end of words, when undivided, sound like *shon* or *shun*. By the same rule, *tial* and *cial* take the sound of *shal*. Again, *cian* and *tian* are pronounced *shan*. Addenda, *cient*, *tient*, like *shent*; *cious*, *scious*, and *tious*, like *shus*; and *science*, *tience*, at the termination of words, take the sound of *shense*.

Ache] The late J. P. Kemble strove hard to give the plural of this word a new reading.

Achieve] Formerly written *atchieve*.

Acolothist] Corruptly called *ākolist*.

Acorn] A late celebrated orthoepist pronounces it *ak-kurn*.

Acquaintance] Its commonly received plural (acquaintances) is so exceedingly grating to the ear, that it is rarely, if ever, adopted by chaste and elegant speakers.

Adamantine] Its emphasis has but recently been reduced to good order.

Adduce] Has not yet found its way into our dictionaries.

Admiralty,[2] head naval office. Vulg. *admirality*. ăd-mer-al-te
Adolescence,[2] succeeding childhood. a-do-lĕs-sense
Adorable,[3] worthy of adoration. (*ăd-ur-a-ble*) a-dō-ra-bel
Adry,[3] thirsty, destitute of drink. a-dri
Adversaria,[2] a commonplace book. ad-vur-sā-re-a
Advertisement,[2] a public notice. ad-vūr-tiz-ment
Advowee,[2] possessing an advowson. (*ad-vo-e*) ad-vow-ē
Advowson,[2] right of church patronage. ad-vōw-sun
Adulation,[2] high compliment, flattery. ad-ul-ā-shun
Adult,[2] past the age of infancy. a-dŭlt
Adunque,[3] crooked. Corruptly called *a dunk-e*. a-dŭnk
Aerial,[3] belonging to the air. (*air-yul*) a-ē-re-ul
Aerology,[2] the theory of the air. (*air-ol-o-je*) a-er-ōl-o-je
Ætites,[2] eagle-stone. Vulgarly called *a-tites*. e-tī-tees
Afeard,[3] daunted, afraid. A vulgar word. a-fē-urd
Affect,[2] affection. Often put for *effect*. af-fĕkt
Affected,[3] moved. Confounded with *effected*. af-fĕk-ted
Affection,[2] passions generally. (*a-fek-shun*) af-fĕk-shun
Aforegoing,[3] going before. Now *foregoing*. a-fōre-go-ing
Afraid,[6] in fear. Barbarously *a-fre-urd*. a-frādə
After,[9] behind. Barbarously called *ar-ter*. ăf-tur
Again,[7] once more, back, moreover. (*a-gen*) a-gāne
Agate,[2] a precious stone. Vulgarly *a-gait*. ăg-et
Agen,[7] once more. Corrupt; properly *again*. a-gĕn
Agnail,[2] a disease of the nails. Vulg. *hangnail*. ăg-nale
Ague,[2] an intermitting fever. ā-gew
Aisle,[2] the wing of a choir. Vulgarly *ixel*. ile
Ait,[2] a small piece of land in a river. ate

Admiralty] Frequently pronounced *admiraltry*.
Adry] Correct speakers adopt its first meaning.
Adult] Improperly accented on *a*.
Adunque] Also vulgarly pronounced full; id est, *a-dun-kwe*.
Advertisement] Corruptly accented on *tise*.
Ætites] The diphthong *æ*, not being English, is now generally written *e*.
Afeurd] Is to be met with, strange to say, in all our dictionaries. It may be called a solecism of the worst description; which, by the way, is a term that was first employed by the Athenians, against a colony of their countrymen, planted at *Soloë*, by their celebrated legislator Solon, they being remarked for corrupting the purity of their native language. *Solecism* is properly an ism upon many words; and *barbarism*, *vulgarism*, &c. on one only.
Afraid] Also vulgarised *a-fra-urd*.
Again] Its modern corruption, *agen*, was anciently its orthography.
Aisle] Sometimes written *ile* and *isle*.
Ait] There are several spots of ground with this character in the Thames, dotting it in a most picturesque manner, both above and between Kew, Richmond, and Kingston Bridges. Formerly spelt *ayte*.

Albuquerque,[2] a Spanish town. (*al-bu-kēr-kwe*) al-bu-kīrk
Alcoran,[2] the Turkish Bible. (*alkōrun*) āl-kur-un
Alias,[7] otherwise. Corruptly *ail-us*. āle-e-yus
Aliquot.[3] measuring exactly. (*aliquod*) āl-e-kwot
Alkali,[2] the contrary of acid. Usually *al-kā-le*. āl-ka-le
Allay,[5] to quiet. Often put for the [2] *alloy*. al-lā
Allege,[5] to affirm. Formerly spelt *alledge*. al-lēdje
Allelujah,[2] praise God. Also spelt *hallelujah*. al-e-lōo-yah
Alley,[2] a narrow passage. āl-le
Allies,[2] confederated states, partners. al-līze
Alloo,[5] to set on. Also spelt *halloo*. al-lū
Ally,[5] to unite by kindred or friendship. al-lī
Almond,[2] a nut. The *l* is quiescent. āh-mund
Alms,[2] charity. Corruptly *full*. armz
Aloes,[2] a bitter medicinal gum. (*al us*) āl-oze
Alphabet,[2] the letters of any language. āl-fa-bet
Although,[7] however. Often written *altho'*. all-thō
Amassment,[2] a heap, collection, piling up. a-mās-ment
Amateur,[2] a lover of the fine arts. (*am-a-tur*) a-ma-tēw-ur
Amazon,[2] a virago, masculine or bold woman. ām-a-zun
Ambrosia,[2] the food of the gods. (*am-brozhe-ya*) am-brō-zhe-a
Amen,[7] so be it, verily, so may it be. a-mēn
Amputation,[2] the act of cutting off a limb. am-pew-tā-shun
Ampuzan,[2] the name of & in infantine schools. am-pew-zān
An,[1] any. Improperly used for *one*. an
Anagram,[2] transposing the letters of a name. ān-a-grum
Analysis,[2] a separation of the parts. (*ān-a-lis-is*) a-nāl-e-sis
Anarchy,[2] a state without government. (*a-nārk-e*) ān-ar-ke

Alcoran] Comes from the Arabic words *al*, the, and *koran*, book. It is therefore as improper to write *the Alcoran*, as it would be for us to say *the the Bible*.
Ally] Its noun was formerly, but affectedly, accented on *al*.
Aloes] Medical men are apt to divide it into three syllables.
Alphabet] From the combination of the letters of the alphabet, upwards of 620,569,511,733,239,439,360,000 changes may be produced, without any one of those letters being repeated twice!
Amassment] Some lexicographers grant it a single *s* only, but unjustly so; for it is as much entitled to a double one as *cessment*, *embossment*, *embarrassment*, and others of the same sort.
Amateur] Some persons call it *am-ma tare*.
Amazon] In its original Latin it is accented on the second syllable.
Ambrosia] A certain orthoepist calls it *am-bro-shu*.
Amen] A late writer states this to be the only English word that has two accents; an authority I can by no means follow, unless we allow ourselves to be directed by the pronunciation of a parish clerk.

REMARK:—Substituting *an't* for *am not*, or *have not*, is pre-eminent amongst the oral inaccuracies of certain metropolitans.

Anatomy, [2] art of dissecting. (*a-not-o-me*) a-nāt-o-me
Anchorite, [2] one secluded in solitude. ānk-or-ite
Ancient, [3] old, antique, former, past. āin-shent
And, [8] connecting words together. and
Androgynous, [3] of both sexes. Also soft, *drodj*. an-drōg-e-nus
Anecdote, [2] a piece of secret history. (*a-nek-dote*) ān-ek-dote
Anemone, [2] a plant, the wind flower. (*ān-e-mone*) a-nēm-ou-e
Angle, [2] a point where two lines meet. ān-gul
Angora, [2] a city in Asiatic Turkey. (*an-goo-rah*) an-gō-rah
Animalcule, [2] an insect. (*an-e-mal-kēw-le*) an-e-māl-kule
Annihilate, [5] to destroy, root out, annul. an-nī-il-ait
Anodyne, [3] mitigating pain, easing. (*a-noy-dun*) ān-o-dine
Anonymous, [3] wanting a name, secret. a-nōn-e-mus
Anteriour, [3] going before. Now written *anterior*. an-tēr-yur
Antipodes, [2] the Zealanders. Vulg. *an-te-pōdes*. an-tīp-o-dees
Antiquary, [2] a student in antiquity (*an-te-kwār-e*) ān-te-kwer-re
Antique, [2] a remnant of old times. (*ant-ik*) an-tēke
Antistrophe, [2] the second stanza of an ode. an-tīs-tro-fe
Anxious, [3] solicitous. The origin of much error. ānk-shus
Any, [3] every, whoever, either, one. (*ain-ne*) ēn-ne
Aphelion, [2] that part of a planet's orbit the most remote from the sun. a-fēel-yon
Aphorism, [2] a maxim, precept, general rule. āf-o-riz-em
Apiece, [7] to each one's share, for each, separately. a-pēse
Apocrypha, [2] a book by doubtful authors. a-pōk-re-fe
Apocryphal, [3] not canonical, disputed. a-pōk-re-fal
Apologue, [2] a moral tale, a fable. Vulgarly *full*. āp-o-log
Apophthegm, [2] a remarkable saying. āp-o-them

Anatomy] Its corruption is also a cockneyism; which, by the way, is a derivative from *cockney*,—a term said to have taken its rise from a young citizen exclaiming, on hearing a cock crow, "*How the cock neighs!*" which brought upon him the appellation of *cockneigh*, now written *cockney*.

And] This word is superfluously, not to say ungrammatically, introduced at the end of the Lord's Prayer: "For thine is the kingdom, *and* the power, and the glory."

Antiquary] This word and *antiquarian* have given rise to much dispute in the learned world as to priority: the former has precedence.

Antique] Many editions of Gray's "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College" have this word printed *antic*, which is of very opposite meaning.

Any] Is used adverbially, signifying *at all*, in Lancashire, Cheshire, and other north-western counties, in such sort of question as, "Is he recovered from his illness *any*?" To which answer is made—"No; he is recovered *none*." Meaning *none at all*. This is not only false grammar, but nonsense: also, *any* and *none* are adjectives, and never used adverbially.

Apiece] Is mischosen when applied to the individuality of an article. To say "so much *a-piece*," involves a sort of pun in the very natural rejoinder, "Then how much for a whole one?" It should be each.

Apophthegm] Is unpronounceable by the people, on account of being so entangled with consonants.

Apostle,[2] a messenger sent to preach the Gospel. a-pŏs-sul
Apostrophe,[2] marked thus (') (*a-pos-trŏf*) a-pŏs-tro-fe
Apothecary,[2] a medical compounder. (*apotecary*) a-pŏth-e-ker-re
Apotheosis,[2] a deification. (*a-poth-o-sus*) a-poth-ē-o-sis
Appal,[5] to affright. Affectedly called *appel.* ap-pāll
Appraise,[5] to value goods, rate, set a price on. ap-prāize
Apricot,[2] a kind of delicious wall fruit. ā-pre-kot
Apron,[2] part of a woman's dress. (*a-prun*) ā-prun
Aquafortis,[2] a liquor from nitre and vitriol. a-kwa-fōr-tis
Aquatic,[3] growing or living in the water. a-kwăt-tik
Arabic,[2] the Arabian language. (*a-rā-bik*) ăr-a-bik
Archangel,[2] a chief angel. Often accented on *arch.* ark-āin-jel
Archdeacon,[2] a chief deacon, a bishop's deputy. artsh-dē-kun
Arched,[6] bent in form of an arch. ārch-ed
Archipelago,[2] a sea abounding in small islands. ar-ke-pēl-a-go
Arctic,[3] lying towards the north. (*ar-tik*) ărk-tik
Ardor,[2] warm affection, fervency, zeal. ăr-dur
Argue,[5] to reason, dispute, debate. (*arg*) ăr-gew
Aristocrate,[2] a favourer of aristocracy. (*ar-e-* ar-e-sto-krăt
Arraign,[5] to accuse, set in order. [*stōk-ret*) ar-rāne
Arrant,[3] bad, vile. Confounded with *errant.* ăr-rant
Arraught,[3] seized by violence. Now obsolete. ar-rāwt
Arriere,[2] the rear of an army. (*ar-ri-ur-e*) ar-rēer
Arrive,[5] to come to or reach a place. ar-rīve
Arsenal,[2] a repository for arms. (*arse-nul*) ăr-sun-el
Artic,[3] northern. Corruption of *arctic.* ăr-tik
As,[8] in the same manner. (*as*) az

Apostle] The clergy are very apt to pronounce it divisionally, and give *po* the same sound as they do those letters in *poet.*
Apothecary] Barbarised also into *pot-te-kér-re.* In the original Greek, its meaning simply is, to put things away.
Apotheosis] Formerly accented on its fourth syllable.
Appal] Dr. Johnson says it should be written *appale.*
Appraise] The ism upon its participle is, "This was *priz'd* (*appraised*) to me," which prevails both in town and country.
Apricot] Its former orthography, *apricock*, is become vulgar.
Apron] To omit the transposition of *r*, is now regarded as affected.
Arabic] Sometimes accented on its second syllable.
Arched] Words thus formed are made monosyllables, and this is one of the harshest that we have.
Ardor] Disyllables terminating in *our* now drop the *u*, as *color, honor, parlor,* &c.
Aristocrate] Emanated from the French revolution. Properly *aristocrat.*
Arrive] Is followed by the preposition *at;* as—"I shall arrive *to* (*at*) London to-morrow."
Arsenal] Spelt thus by the Italians; but *arcenal* when from the Greek.
As] Is mischosen in—"The house was to be sold *as* (*on*) this day."

COCKNEYISMS:—"Have you *arry?*"—"No—*narry.*" The first of these singular *words is meant for any;* and the second, *not one.*

Asinary, [3] belonging to an ass. Or *asinine*. ās-se-ner-re
Askance, [7] sideways. Also spelt *askaunce*. as-kānse
Askew, [7] with contempt. Usually *āskew*. ask-yēw *or* as-kēw
Asparagus, [2] a kind of grass. (*sparagus*) as-pār-a-gus
Aspect, [2] a look, air. Anciently accented *a-spēkt*. ās-pekt
Asphodel, [2] a plant, the day-lily. (*as-fō-dil*) ās-fo-del
Assafœtida, [2] a gum. Much abused. as-sa-fēt-e-dah
Assignee, [2] one who is appointed to execute. as-sin-nēe
Assume, [5] to suppose. Improperly *asshume*. as-sōom
Asylum, [2] a sanctuary. Corruptly *āss-i-lem*. a-sī-lum
Atrocious, [3] heinous. Commonly *atroshus*. a-trō-shus
Auction, [2] a public sale to the highest bidder. āwk-shun
Auld, [3] old. Now obsolete. awld
Authority, [2] legal power. Barbarously *autority*. au-thōr-e-te
Average, [2] a mean proportion, medium price, &c. āv-ur-idj
Axiom, [2] a self-evident principle. Vulg. *aksem*. āk-shum
Ay, [7] yes. Thus anciently; now written *aye*. a

B.

Baby, [2] an infant. Commonly called *bāb-be*. bā-be
Backslide, [5] to fall from. Formerly accented on *slide* bāk-slide
Bailiff, [2] a sheriff's officer. Vulgarly *bum-bailif*. bā-lif
Balance, [2] what's due. (Misspelt *ballance*.) bāl-unse
Balustrade, [2] rows of little pillars. bal-us-trāde
Bandit, [2] an outlawed robber. Or *banditto*. bān-dit
Bankrupt, [3] broken for debt. bānk-rupt
Barbarism, [2] impropriety of speaking or writing. bār-ba-riz-em
Barker, [2] the shopman of a Moorfields' broker. bārk-ur
Barque, [2] a small ship. Sometimes spelt *bark*. bark
Barrier, [2] a boundary. Corruptly *ba-rēer*. bār-re-ur [tide
Bartholomew-tide, [2] commencing August 24. bar-thōl-o-mu-

Asparagus] The barbarism of *sparrow-grass* does not always abide among the people. By the way, if there be any distinction between *among* and *amongst*, and I may be allowed to hazard an opinion, I know of no better rule than to apply the former to the human race, and the latter to animals and things without life.

Auction] The first known in England was in the year 1700, and consisted of goods brought home by Governor Yale from Fort George in the East Indies.

Average] Add the price of the separate articles together, divide their amount by the sum, the quotient is the charge for each. This is called striking the average.

B has but one sound, and is silent before *t* in the same syllable.

Bailiff] Its vulgarism is a corruption of *bound bailiff*.

Balustrade] Often corrupted into *banisters*, as those of a staircase.

Bankrupt] Originated in Italy, where moneyers had benches; and when any one was unable to pay, his *bench* was *broken*.

Bartholomew-tide] Vulgarly called *bar-tel-mi-tide*

VULGARISMS:—*Assess* for *access*; and *arsnick* for *arsenick*.

Basin,[2] a vessel, pond. Usually spelt *bason*. bā-sin
Bayonet,[2] a short dagger. (*bag-un-ut*) bāy-o-net
Bay-window,[2] a jutting window. (*bo-windo*) ba-wīn-do
Beelzebub,[2] Satan. Barbarously *bel-ze-bub*. be-ēl-ze-bub
Been,[6] preterit of *to be*. Formerly spelt *byn*. bene
Beer,[2] a liquor made of malt and hops. beer
Beholden,[6] obliged, under an obligation. be-hōld-un
Behoove,[5] to be fit, to be meet. be-hōov
Bellows,[2] an instrument used to blow the fire. bēl-luz
Bestial,[3] nature of a beast. Improperly *beastial*. bēs-tshe-ul
Bethlem,[2] a mad-house. Corruptly *bedlam*. bēth-lem
Beyond,[9] out of reach. Corruptly *beyand*. be-yōnd
Bilboes,[2] a sort of stocks used on board a ship. bīl-boze
Binnacle,[2] a sea term. Properly *bittacle*. bīn-na-kul
Birmingham,[2] in Warwickshire. (*brumidjem*) būr-ming-em
Biscuit,[2] a hard flat bread. bīs-kit
Bittacle,[2] place for the compass. (*binnacle*) bīt-ta-kul
Bladebone,[2] scapular bone. *Platebone* cor- blāde-bone
Bluely,[7] with a blue color, wanly. [rupted. blēw-le
Bo,[10] a word used to terrify children. bo
Boatswain,[2] a ship officer. (*bote-sun*) bō-sun
Bombardier,[2] a bomb engineer. (*būm-a-deer*) bum-bar-dēer
Bonfire,[2] a fire made for triumph. bōn-fire
Borne,[6] supported. Confounded with *born*. bourn
Bosom,[2] the breast. Vulgarly called *buz-zim*. bōo-zum
Bouquet,[2] a bunch of flowers, nosegay. (*boo-ket*) bōo-ka

Bayonet] Because first made at Bayonne.
Bay-window] From forming a *bay* in the room.
Been] Is confounded with *bin*, a repository for wine or corn.
Beer] The duty which it pays exceeds the entire revenue of Bavaria! Is one of the few words we possess that may be said to be incorruptible.
Beholden] Many persons erroneously reject it for *beholding*, when they mean to express themselves gratefully.
Behoove] Improperly written *behove*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*.
Bellows] Its last syllable is corrupted beyond recovery.
Bethlem] Improperly written *bedlam*.
Bilboes] Because introduced from *Bilboa*, in Spain.
Birmingham] Styled the toyshop of Europe.
Biscuit] Navy biscuits are now made *square*: nearly twice the quantity can be stowed away in the same space occupied by *circular* ones.
Bluely] Shows the necessity of a reform in our orthography; for the *e*, being unserviceable, should be thrown out, as in *duly* and *truly*.
Bo] Owes its origin to a celebrated captain of banditti, who, using it as he sprang on his prey, generally effected his purpose by the confusion it excited.
Bonfire] A certain orthoepist calls it *bone*-fire.
Bouquet] Vulgarly, and by travelling florists, called *bow-pots*.

NOTE:—Where *beloved* is an adjective, it is then three syllables—as "my *beloved* son;" but when a participle, as "he was much *beloved*," it retrogrades to two.
VULGARISMS:—Beedel for *beetle*, and *bile* for *boil*.

Bourdeaux,[2] a large town in France. (*bor-dux*) bore-dō
Bowl, [2] a round mass. Corruptly like *scowl*. bole
Bread, [2] food made from ground corn. bred
Bribe, [5] to gain or corrupt by gifts. bribe
Brick-kiln,[2] a building used for burning bricks. brīk-kil
Bristol, [2] a city in Somerset. (*brĭs-tur*) brĭs-tul
Brunette, [2] a brown complexion. Also *brunett* bru-nēt
Buck, [2] a man fop, lover of dress. buk
Bumper, [2] a glass filled to the brim. bŭm-pur
Burden, [2] a load. Spelt also *burthen*. bŭrd-un
Bureau, [2] a piece of cabinet furniture. bew-rō
Burgamot,[2] a pear. Prop. *bergamot* (*bur-ga-me*) bŭr-ga-mot
Burgeois, [2] a citizen, sort of printing letter. bŭrdj-wau
Burlesque, [5] to ridicule; [2] ludicrous language. bur-lēsk
Burst, [2] a sudden rent. Vulgarly called *bust*. burst
Bury, [5] to put into a grave, hide, conceal. bĕr-re
Buskin,[2] a stage half-boot. Sock, a stage shoe. bŭs-kin

C.

Cabal, [2] a private junto of men. (*kab-bul*) ka-bāl
Cabriolet, [2] a hooded one-horse chaise. kāb-bre-o-lay
Cadger, [2] a churlish old fellow, a huckster. kād-jur
Calcography, [2] the art of engraving on brass. kal-kŏg-ra-fe
Calends, [2] first day of every month. (*ka-luns*) kāl-ends
Calf, [2] the young of a cow. Plural, *calves*. kaaf
Caliph, [2] chief priest of the Saracens. (*kallif*) kā-lif
Campaign, [2] a large open country. kam-pāne

Bread] The phrase *bread and cheese* is compressed by the vulgar into *bren cheese*.
Bribe] Was less expensive to our ancestors than to us; for we read of a Mr. Thomas Long, in Queen Elizabeth's time, bribing the mayor of Westbury, Wilts, with the *splendid* fee of £4 to return him to Parliament.
Buck] Has not as yet found its way into our dictionaries, although our best writers so frequently introduce it.
Bumper] When the power of the Pope prevailed in England, it was customary to drink his health out of a full glass (in French, *au bon père*,) which gradually corrupted itself into *bumper*. Hence its origin.
Bureau] Spelt *bureaux*, when applied to the ministry, as implying a private conference.
Burgeois] When denoting a letter, then called *bur-jois*.
Bury] Pedantically pronounced *bew-ry*.
Buskin] Hence the theatrical phrase, *sock and buskin*.

C takes the powers of *k* or *s*. Is silent when prefixed to *k*; has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and of *s* preceding *e* and *i*.
Cabal] Originated with the five cabinet ministers of Charles the Second; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.
Cabriolet] Familiarly, *cab*; properly, as above; but vulgarly pronounced in full.
Cadger] Corruptly written, and called, *kodger*.
Calf] In *calf's* foot jelly, low Londoners put it in the *plural*.

NOTE:—In words of one syllable *k*, though preceded by *c*, is constantly retained.

Camphire,[2] a white gum. Sometimes *camphor*. kām-fīre
Canaille,[2] the lower order of society. (*kannelle*) ka-nāle
Canine,[3] having the properties of a dog. (*kan-un*) ka-nīne
Caph,[2] a liquid measure of five pints. kaf
Capouch,[2] a monk's or friar's hood. ka-pōotsh
Caprice,[2] a whim, fancy. Improperly *kāp-prese*. ka-prēse
Carious,[3] rotten. Generally miscalled *ka-rus*. kā-re-ous
Carnelion,[2] a precious stone of a flesh color. kor-nēle-yun
Carpenter,[2] a worker in wood, a builder. kār-pen-tur
Casement,[2] a window that opens upon hinges. kāse-ment
Catarrh,[2] a disease of the head, a defluxion. ka-tār
Catastrophe,[2] a fatal conclusion. [plays. ka-tās-tro-fe
Catcal,[2] a squeaking instrument to condemn kāt-kall
Catch,[5] to stop. Vulgarly called *kitsh*. katsh
Catgut,[2] a gut for fiddlestrings. kāt-gut
Catherine pear,[2] an inferior pear. (*Cathārine*) kāth-ur-rin pāre
Caviare,[2] the eggs of a sturgeon salted. ka-vāre
Causeway,[2] a raised way. In Scripture *causey*. kāwze-wa
Celery,[2] name of an herb. Barbarously *sal-lar-re*. sēl-ur-e
Cerate,[2] a medicine made of wax. Often *se-rate*. sē-rat-
Chagrin,[2] ill humour. Corruptly *shāg-ren*. sha-grēen
Chalk Farm,[2] near Primrose Hill, *or* Cockney Mount. tshāwk farm
Chamais,[2] an animal of the goat kind. shām-me
Champignon,[2] a mushroom. (*sham-peel-yun*) sham-pīn-yun
Chaplain,[2] a divine in the family of a nobleman. tshāp-lin
Chart,[2] a draught map. Corruptly called *tshart*. kart

Carnelion] This is its proper orthography.
Carpenter] Its derivative, *carpentry*, is usually barbarised into *carpenting*; as is also *casement* into *kaidje-ment*.
Catcal] Should be written with a double *l*.
Catgut] Fiddle-strings are made in Italy from the guts of a goat; they should therefore be called *goat-gut*.
Causeway] Spelt improperly, being derived from *chaussée*.
Caviare] Its orthography or orthoepy should be changed.
Chalk Farm] Because the farm is of a chalky soil. First distinguished by the assassination of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey.
Chamais] Some write it *shamois*, and then accent it on *mois*.
Chaplain] Among other advantages of this appointment, it enables the holder to accept an additional preferment in the church.

REMARK:—Avery common word among the people, and which, of late, has assumed the airs of better company, is that of *canaing*, which is meant to supply the place of *canting*. It is deservedly rejected by the well informed.
COCKNEYISMS:—*Sir-kil-a-ting* for *circulating*; *tshe-ne* for *china*; and *commandement* for *commandment*.
VULGARISMS:—*Cheer* for *chair*, *sha* for *chaise*, *kat-e-kiz-zen* for *catechism*, *charrot* for *chariot*, *churful* for *cheerful*, *chaw* for *chew*, *chop* for *chap*, *Kat-rin* for *Catharine*, and *tshim le* for *chimney*.

Charwoman, [2] a woman helper. (*chair-woman*) tshār-woo-mun
Chiltern,[2] a chain of hills crossing Oxfordshire. tshīl-turn
Chimera,[2] an odd fancy. Corruptly *kim-me-ra*. ki-mēe-ra
Chirurgeon,[2] a surgeon. Now written *surgeon*. ki-rūr-je-un
Chockful, [2] quite full. (*chuckful*) tshōk-full
Choose, [5] to select. Improperly written *chuse*. tshuze
Christen, [5] to name. Misapplied for *Christian*. krīs-en
Chymist, [2] a professor of chymistry. (*chemist*) kīm-ist
Cicisbeo,[2] a gallant. Barbarously *si-sīz-be-o*. tchit-tchīs-be-o
Cinque-Ports, [2] ancient havens on our coast. sīnk-portz
Clam, [5] to clog, stop up. Improperly *clamm*. klam
Clef, [2] a mark in music. Improperly *cliff*. klef
Clothes,[2] body apparel. Its orthoepy is corrupt. kloze
Clough, [2] the cleft of a hill. Erroneously *klof*. klou
Clouted cream,[2] superior cream. (*klottedkreme*) klōwt-ted kreme
Cobbler,[2]a mender of shoes. *Cobler* is improper. kōb-lur
Coffee-house, [2] a house where coffee is sold. kōf-fe-house
Cognac, [2] a French town noted for its brandy. kō-nak
Comedy, [2] a droll piece. From *kome*, a village. kōm-me-de
Commandant,[2]a military officer (*kom-mānd-unt*) kōm-man-dant
Committee, [2] persons to manage any matter. kom-mīt-te
Commodore,[2] a naval commander. (*kōm-e-dur*) kom-mo-dōre
Compatible, [3] fit for. Should be *competible* (*competo*) [*plice*. kom-pāt-i-bel
Complice, [2] an aider. Contraction for *accom-* kōm-plis
Con, [5] to study. Used only ludicrously. kon
Concert, [2] a piece of music in several parts. kōn-surt
Confest,[3] open. (*Confessed* cut down by poets.) kon-fēst
Confidant, [2] one intrusted with a secret. kon-fe-dānt

Chiltern] Also divided into hundreds, having a court governed by a steward, in the disposal of the minister, that enables him to remove a Member of Parliament at pleasure, by nominating him to a stewardship in the Chiltern hundreds; which, if he accept, vacates his seat.

Cinque-ports] Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; which, with their dependencies, are exempt from the militia ballot.

Clothes] If we examine the verb clothe (*klothe*), we shall then see that the corruption above stated is by no means past recovery. Not so *colonel* (*kúrnul*).

Clough] Must be separated from *cloff*, an allowance in weight, which it formerly represented.

Coffee-house] An economical one was first established, by a Mr. Carrow, about 28 years since, on the west side of Covent Garden Market. The better sort of them combine the advantages of a library and news room.

Cognac] Usually written *cogniac*.

Comedy] Because anciently performed before young persons in villages.

Committee] Often accented on *com* or *tee*.

Commodore] Much varied.

Concert] Vulgarly confounded with *consort*; and *confident*, likewise, with *confidant*.

Confident,[3] positive, bold, certain, sure. kōn-fe-dent
Consort,[2] a husband or wife, companion. kōn-sort
Construe,[5] to translate. *Konstur*, even in [schools. kōn-strew
Contemporary,[2] coetaneous. kon-tēm-pur-ar-re
Contrary,[3] opposite. Improperly *kon-trā-re*. kōn-tra-re
Connusance,[2] notice. Corruption of *cognizance*. kōn-u-sanse
Corps,[2] a body of soldiers, a regiment. kore
Corpse,[2] a dead body, a carcass. korps
Cos,[2] an island in the Archipelago. kos
Costard,[2] a kind of large apple. kōs-turd
Council,[2] an assembly. Counsel,[5] to advise. *Confounded.* koūn-sul
Courier,[2] a messenger. Corruptly *kur-yer*. kōo-reer
Covetous,[3] greedy. Vulgarly called *kov-e-tshus*. kūv-e-tus
Cucumber,[2] a cooling plant. (*kowkumbur*) kēw-kum-bur
Culprit,[2] a criminal. From *qu'il paroit*. kūl-prit
Cupola,[2] an arched roof. [Conqueror. kēw-po-lah
Curfew,[2] eight-o'clock bell. Introduced by the kūr-few
Curiosity,[2] niceness, rarity. (*kew-rōs-e-te*) kew-re-ōs-e-te

D.

Decease,[5] to depart this life. (*de-scize*) de-sēse
Decemviri,[2] Roman magistrates. (*decemvirs*) de-sēm-ve-ri
Decorous[3] decent. Usually called *dēk-o-rus*. de-kō-rus
Defile,[5] to go off by file. Militarily *def-fe-lay*. de-fīle
Degree,[2] a quality, honor, class, proportion. de-grē
Demean,[2] carriage, behaviour. [*de-mōk-rut*. de-mēen
Democrate,[2] a friend to popular government. dēm-o-krat
Dephlegm,[5] to clear from phlegm. de-flēm

Contemporary] *Co* should be prefixed to words only that begin with a vowel, as *co-equal*.

Corps & Corpse] Are barbarously confounded, whilst *crowd*, *creature*, and *curious* are vulgarised *skrowdje*, *kretur*, and *kurus*; *coral*, a sea plant, made into *kurrul*; and *courtesy* (civility) transformed into *kurtshe*.

Cos] Famous for its lettuce, vulgarly called *gauze*.

Costard] From which comes *costermonger*, or properly *costard-monger*, a seller of apples of the above name, including the white, the red, and grey costards.

Cupola] Applied to a *dome*, when in reality it means the head church in a city. The churches in Italy are mostly crowned with a cupola, which has led to the mistake.

Curfew] A custom still kept up in many of our more ancient towns, and all the working parishes of the metropolis.

D never changes.

Decease] Its olden form,—"he's gone dead,"—is now disused.

Degrees] Oxford and Cambridge borrowed theirs from the university of Paris. Writers thereon, in mentioning those gentlemen who put up for the honors, generally say, they obtained the degree of *doctors* (*doctor*) in divinity.

Demean] Is mischosen by certain writers and the commonalty to *debase* or *lessen*.

Democrate] Should be spelt *democrat*.

Depute,[5] to empower another to act. (*dēp-yute*) de-pēwte
Deputy,[2] one who acts for another. Vulg. *debbuty* dēp-yu-te
Deuteronomy,[2] the book of the law. Affectedly on *deu.* dew-tur-ōn-o-me
Dictionary,[2] a word book. Anciently *dixnary.* dīk-shun-er-re
Dinner,[2] our chief or principal meal. dīn-nur
Directer,[2] one who directs. Often spelt *director.* de-rēk-tur
Disputable,[3] uncertain. Com. *dis-pēw-ta-bul.* dīs-pew-ta-ble
Dissect,[5] to anatomise, cut in pieces. de-sēkt
Dissenting,[6] disagreeing, differing in opinion. dis-sēnt-ing
Divan,[2] the Ottoman council. Corruptly *dīvun.* de-vān
Docile,[3] teachable. Commonly *do-cīle.* dōs-sil
Dogma,[2] a tenet. Pl. *dogmas,* formerly *dogmata.* dōg-mah
Doll,[2] a puppet. Some critics write it *dol.* doll
Dover,[2] a town in Kent. Improperly *Dovor.** dō-ver
Drawing-room,[2] a company room. Properly *withdrawing-room.* drāw-ing-rume
Dressed,[6] clothed. Usually clipt into *drest.* dress'd
Drought,[2] dry weather. Corruptly *drouth.* drout
Drowned,[6] the extinction of life by water. drown'd
Drunk,[3] having too much liquor. drunk
Dubious,[3] doubtful. Barbarously *duberous.* dōo-be-us
Duchess,[2] a duke's wife. Misspelt *dutchess.* dūtsh-es
Duke,[2] a title of nobility. Corruptly *dook.* dewk
Dupe,[2] a person imposed on. Commonly *doope.* deupe
Duresse,[2] constraint. Often spelt *duress.* dēw-res
Duty,[2] a law, tax, impost. Usually *dooty.* dēw-te

Depute] The vulgar say *deputise.*
Dinner] Comprising soup, meat, vegetables, and bread, may be had in dining-rooms, West Smithfield, for *three-pence!*
Dissect] There are eighteen dissecting theatres in the metropolis, averaging a thousand pupils each of whom, before his anatomical studies are said to be complete, must operate upon *three* bodies.
Dissenting] A dissenting *clergyman,* for that of *minister,* is wrong. Clergyman and minister are very distinct terms; the former designating a member of the establishment, and the latter a seceder therefrom
* Originated in coach offices and inn-yards, *authorities* held considerably more doubtful than correct.
Drunk] To use the preterit *drank* instead of that of *drunk,* in allusion to giving or drinking healths, is allowed a preference.
Duchess] Is derived from the French of *duchesse.*
Duke] Also pronounced, especially among theatricals, as if written *jooke.*

COCKNEYISMS:—*Difikul* for *difficult, dix-en-er-re, dos-set sheer,* and *doom* for *dome.*
VULGARISMS:—*Done* for *did, draw'd* for *drawn, dar* for *dare, drownd ed* for *drowned, dekre-bid* for *decre-pit, dezine* for *design,* and *drags* for *dregs.*

E.

Eccentric,[3] deviating from the centre, irregular. ek-sĕn-trik
Eclat, [2] splendour, brilliance, lustre. ek-klāw
Eclogue, [2] a pastoral or rural poem. (*ek-lōge*) ĕk-log
Economy, [2] frugality, care. e-kŏn-o-me
Edict, [2] an ordinance. Sometimes *ed-dikt*. ē-dikt
Edinburgh,[2] the Scotch capital. (*eddinburro*) ĕd-din-burg
Edition, [2] one whole impression of a book. e-dĭsh-shun
Educate,[5] to instruct. Vulgarly called *eddekate*. ĕd-yew-kate
Education,[2] instructing children. (*eddekashun*) ed-yew-kā-shun
Effected,[6] performed. Confounded with *affected*. ef-fēk-ted
Eglantine, [2] a species of rose. (*eg-ul-tine*) ĕg-lan-tine
Egotism,[2] self-praise. Customarily *eggotizem*. ē-go-tĭz-em
Either, [4] one or the other of two. ē-thur
Electary, [2] a medicine. Properly *electuary*. e-lĕk-ta-re
Elephant,[2] the largest of quadrupeds. (*il-e-funt*) ĕl-e-fant
Elixir, [2] a cordial. Corruptly *elexer*. e-lĭks-ur
Elysian, [3] pleasant, exceedingly delightful. e-lizh-zhun
Embalm, [5] to impregnate with spices. (*full*) em-bāam
Eminent, [3] high. Confounded with *imminent*. ĕm-e-nent
Emphasis,[2] stress laid upon a word or sentence. ĕm-fa-sis
Empoverish, [5] to make poor. Formerly began with *I*. em-pŏv-ur-ish
Empress. [2] an emperor's wife. Prop. *emperess*. ĕm-pres
Empty, [5] to evacuate, throw out, expel. ĕm-te
Enceinte,[6] near child-bearing. From the French. ong-sānt
Encomium, [2] a panegyric. (*in-kome-yum*) em-kōme-yum

E is the second vowel, and a somewhat independent character.

Eccentric] Dean Swift in his time so reprobated the use of this word, as to pretend utter ignorance of its meaning!

Economy] Formerly *œconomy*; now obsolete.

Edinburgh] In ancient books and manuscripts it is written *Edinborough*; hence its common pronunciation.

Educate] Or, as some maintain, *e-jukate*.

Effected] Its note applies also to the primitive *effect*.

Either] Is improperly employed in the phrase—"*On either* (*each*) side of the river." Some writers and speakers also use it for the plural; as—"Are either of these books yours?" *Either* is here equivalent to *any one*, and the sentence ought therefore to be—"*Is* either of these books yours?" The former of these errors is of frequent occurrence both in sacred and miscellaneous reading.

Elixir] Also barbarised *elikshur*

Emphasis] The dash which shows this (—) formerly implied that a letter had been left out by design; as, *the*— for *them*, *then*, or *they*.

Enceinte] Now supplies the place of *en famille*.

NOTE:—*E* final, in all monosyllables, distinguishes the sharp sound of *a* from its flat one, as *far*, *car*; *fare*, *care*.

Endict, [5] to charge. Formerly *indict.* en-dīte
Engine, [2] an instrument. Vulgarly *ingine.* ēn-jin
Enormous, [3] very large or wicked. (*e-nor-mis*) e-nōr-mus
Enough, [7] sufficiently; [2] a sufficiency. (*e-nou*) e-nūf
Enow, [3] sufficient. Plural of enough. *Obsolete.* e-nōw
Ensign, [2] an officer; regimental flag. ēn-sine
Enthusiasm, [2] strong imagination (*enthusi-izm*) en-thū-si-az-em
Entire, [3] whole. See note on *Porter.* (*intire*) en-tīre
Entirety, [2] completeness. (*enterrete*) en-tīre-te
Entomb, [5] to put in a tomb, to bury. (*full*) en-tōom
Entrust, [5] to commit to the care of another. en-trūst
Envelope, [2] a wrapper, an outward case. en-ve-lōpe
Environ, [5] to surround, hem in, invest. en-vī-ron
Environs, [2] places adjacent. (*envuruns*) en-ve-rōnz
Envy, [5] to wish for. Anciently pron. *envīe.* ēn-ve
Epaulette, [2] a shoulder-knot of lace. ēp-el-et
Ephemerist, [2] one who studies *astrology.* e-fēm-e-rist
Epiphany, [2] the twelfth day, a church festival. e-pīf-un-e
Epitaph, [2] an inscription on a tomb. ep-e-tāf
Epitome, [2] an abstract. Corruptly *ep-e-tōmė.* e-pīt-o-me
Epoch, [2] a time to date from. Vulgarly *e-pōk.* ēp-ok
Equerry, [2] master of the horse. (*ekkure*) ēk-kwer-re
Equitable, [3] just. (*e-kwīt-a-bel* & *ēk-ke-ta-bel*) ēk-kwe-ta-bel
Equity, [2] justice, right. Corruptly *ek-ke-te.* ēk-kwe-te
Erase, [5] to rub or scrape out, destroy. e-rāse
Errand, [2] a message. Usually called *ar-rand.* ēr-rund
Errant, [3] roving. Commonly called *ar-rant.* ēr-runt
Errour, [2] a blunder. Now written *error.* ēr-rur
Escheat, [2] a forfeiture to the lord of the manor. es-tshēte

Endict] The affinity between the long *e* and short *i*, where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*, occasioned such words to be formerly spelt with *i*; as *indow, imbrace*, &c.

Ensign] Sometimes pronounced as if written *ensin.*

Entirety] Improperly made four syllables in pronunciation. It is a comprehensive word.

Entrust] Is misemployed, by provincials, as a substitute for *interest*; as is *empt*, for *empty*, by the people.

Envelope] Frequently mistaken for the verb *enrelop.*

Environ] Some attention is necessary to avoid its collision with the noun.

Envy] The Scotch still call it *en vi-e.*

Epitaph] Inscriptions of this sort are in general so highly coloured, that the French have a proverb which says—"It *lies* like an epitaph."

Erase] In some establishments, especially the Bank of England, an erasure is not permitted; but if an error be made in the debtor cash account, another is purposely entered on the credit side to balance it.

Escheat] This word, with those of *escheator* and *eschew*, not being derived from the learned languages, have *ch* pronounced in the English manner.

NOTE:—*Ph* and *gh* at the end of words generally take the sound of *f.*

Eschew,[5] to flee, avoid, oppose, shun. ēs-tshew
Escrutoire,[2] a desk upon drawers. (*es-kru-tur*) es-kru-tōre
Escutcheon,[2] a coat or badge of arms. es-kūtsh-shun
Espial,[2] a spy, a person sent out to spy. es-pī-al
Espionage,[2] the office of a spy. (*es-pin-edj*) es-pē-un-awje
Esquimaux,[2] country in N. America. (*eskemox*) es-ke-mō
Esquire,[2] a title below a knight. es-kwīre
Etc.,[2] a contraction of *et cætera*. et cēt-e-ra
Etiquette,[2] polite observance. (*et-e-kwīt*) et-te-kēt
Etui,[2] a case for tweezers. (*full*) ēt-we
Etymology,[2] the true derivation of words. et-e-mōl-o-je
Eulogium,[2] encomium. As *eulogy*, or *eloge*. yew-lōdje-um
Eupepsy,[2] a good concoction, or digestion. yēw-pep-se
Euphony,[2] an agreeable sound. (*yoof-un-e*) yēw-fo-ne
Euripus,[2] perpetual fluctuation. (*yēw-rip-us*) yu-rī-pus
Euroclydon,[2] a tempestuous north-east wind. yew-rōk-le-dun
European,[3] belonging to Europe. yew-ro-pē-un
Eurydice,[2] the wife of Orpheus. (*yēw-re-dise*) yew-rīd-e-se
Evergreen,[2] a shrub, the ivy, cypress, &c. ēv-ur-grene
Ewe,[2] a female sheep. Vulgarly called *yo*. you
Exaction,[2] extortion, a severe tribute. eks-āk-shun
Exactly,[7] accurately, nicely, finely. (*ek-zact-le*) eks-ākt-le
Exaggerate,[5] to heap up, aggravate. eks-ād-jur-ate
Exceeding,[3] surprising, excessive, great. eks-sēed-ing
Exception,[2] an exclusion, objection, cavil. ek-sēp-shun
Excern,[5] to separate by straining out. (*eks-urn*) ek-sūrn

Eschew] Some are of opinion it should be pronounced *eskew*; it is beyond the powers of the people, but those of them who dare attack it boldly call it *issue*.

Escutcheon] Heraldry dates its origin from the *holy war*.

Espionage] Would be better represented by an original of our own—*espiery*.

Esquire] All those who possess an office of £300 per annum under government, or an estate of £500 a year clear, are entitled, by courtesy, to the rank of *esquire*. It was first used by gentlemen of fortune in 1345; and is usually introduced in such a way as to defy connexion—namely, Thomas Thorn, of Osbaldistone Park, near Truro, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.—instead of being, as it ought, subjoined to the name.

Euripus] Comes from *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.

Euroclydon] Called the seaman's plague. The same which proved so troublesome to St. Paul and his companions.

European] Agreeably to analogy, should be accented on the second syllable.

Evergreen] A bush composed of evergreens, and set against a house, anciently denoted that wine was sold within: hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

Exaggerate] Sometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the double *g* hard, as *eks-ag-gur-ate*.

Exceeding] Is usually accepted for *exceedingly*, both by writers and speakers, as—"He is *exceeding* ill." *Previous* is also mischosen in the same way; as—"Previous (*previously*) to going." This remark applies to all other words of the same description.

Exchange, [2] the act of bartering.	eks-tshānge
Exchequer, [2] the depôt for the public money.	eks-chēk-ur
Excise, [2] a method of raising inland taxes.	eks-sīze
Excogitate, [5] to contrive, feign, invent.	eks-kŏdj-e-tate
Excretion, [2] ejection of animal substance.	eks-krē-shun
Executer, [2] one who executes, or performs.	ēks-e-kew-tur
Executor, [2] of a will. (*ek-zek-e-tur*)	eks-ēk-e-tur
Exempt, [5] to free from incumbrance.	eks-zēmt
Exemption, [2] immunity. (*eks-zemp-shun*)	eks-ēm-shun
Exiguous, [3] diminutive, slender. (*eks-ig-yus*)	eks-īg-u-us
Exile, [2] banishment. Corruptly *eks-zīle*.	eks-īle
Exody, [2] a departure from a place.	ēks-o-de
Expense, [2] charge, cost. Misspelt *expence*.	ek-spēnse
Export, [5] to carry or send out of a country.	eks-pōrt
Export, [2] any thing carried out in traffic.	ēks-port
Expostulate, [5] to canvass with another, to debate.	eks-pŏs-tu-late
Expugn, [5] to take by force, to overpower.	ēks-pune
Extempore, [7] without study. Vulg. *eks-tēm-pore*.	eks-tĕm-pur-re
Extent, [2] a seizure.	eks-tĕnt
Extortion, [2] an unlawful exaction, oppression.	eks-tōr-shun [e
Extraordinary, [3] more than common.	eks-tra-ōr-din-er-
Exuviæ, [2] marine bodies found in the earth.	eks-zū-ve-e
Eye, [2] a town in Suffolk. Commonly called *aye*.	i
Eyelid, [2] that which closes the eye.	ī-lid
Eyesight, [2] the sense of seeing.	ī-site
Eyre, [2] the court of justices itinerant. (*ere*)	are
Eyry, [2] a place for the nests of birds of prey.	ā-re

Exchange] Is rejected, among vulgar persons, for the very low word *of swop*.

Exchequer] Its law court was erected by the Conqueror, after Rollo of Normandy; and so named from the party coloured cloth covering its table.

Excise] The violent interpretation which Dr. Johnson puts upon this word, in his valuable Dictionary, arises from the circumstance of his father having been nearly ruined by Excise prosecutions.

Executer and *Executor*] Rarely chosen correctly.

Exempt] In *military affairs*, means a Lifeguard's-man who is excused doing duty.

Exile] The verb has the same stress, but its adjective is accented on the last syllable.

Exody] Hence the name of the second book of Moses.

Export] Often confounded with the noun.

Expostulate] A late orthoepist writes this word *eks pos-tshu late*, in which he is followed by some public speakers, especially clerical.

Extent in aid] Is, in law, the seizure and valuation of property for the crown by the sheriff, in virtue of a writ called an *extent*.

Extraordinary] Vulgarly *extrawnary*; and by low Londoners *extrordnary*.

Exuviæ] Also old clothes; the slough of a snake, hide of a beast, or spoils in war.

Eye] Formerly spelt *aye*, and by some called the island, because surrounded by a brook.

F.

Fable, [5] to invent; [2] an instructive fiction. fā-bel
Fabulous, [3] feigned, invented. (*fa-bew-lus*) fāb-yew-lus
Facetious, [3] gay, cheerful, humorsome. fa-sē-shus
Faction, [2] a party, tumult, sedition, discord. fāk-shun
Factious, [3] loud and violent in a party. fāk-shus
Factitious, [3] made by art, counterfeit. (*fak-shus*) fak-tish-shus
Fainty, [3] weak, languid. A western ism. fāin-te
Fairford, [2] a small town in Gloucestershire. fāre-ford
Fallacious, [3] deceitful, producing a mistake. fal-lā-shus
Falsehood, [2] a cheat. Misspelt *falshood*. fawls-hood
Famille, [2] the family, a family way. (*full*) fa-mēel
Famous, [3] renowned, noted, distinguished. fā-mus
Farewell, [7] adieu. Is subject to four variations. fāre-wel
Farinaceous, [3] mealy, resembling or like meal. far-in-ā-shus
Fasces, [2] rods borne before the consuls. (*fas-sis*) fās-seez
Fascine, [2] a faggot, bundle used in war. (*fas-in*) fās-seen
Fashion, [5] to mould, adopt; [2] form, custom. fās-shun
Fatigue, [2] weariness, labor, toil. fa-tēeg
Fatner, [2] one who, or that which gives increase. fāt-nur
Fault, [2] a crime, mistake, offence. (*fult*) fawt
Fealty, [2] homage, fidelity, loyalty. (*fail-te*) fē-ul-te
Fearful, [3] timorous. Improperly *fer-ful*. fēer-ful
Feign, [5] to invent. Affectedly *feen*. fane
Feigned, [6] pretended, devised. (*fean'd*) fane'd
Felicity, [2] happiness, prosperity. fe-lis-se-te

F varies only in *of* (*ov*).

Factious and *Factitious*] Those who so strangely give these words one and the same pronunciation, do as egregiously imagine that there is no difference in their meaning!

Fairford] Its church is ornamented with twenty-eight of the finest-painted windows in England; for the reception of which the sacred edifice was purposely erected by *John Tame*, a merchant, in the reign of Henry VII.

Famille] When used, being French, should have *en* before it.

Famous] A late writer, in one of her publications, has devoted an entire page to abuse this word, as mean and low. It is by no means so treated in our time.

Farewell] Those variations are *fare-wel*, *fär-wel*, and *far-wel*.

Fashion] Writers upon anomalies have a fashion of producing their proofs from the productions of our best authors; neither allowing for the age in which they wrote, the natural penalties of all composition, nor for the errors that imperceptibly glide into multiplied editions of the same work. This is a vitiated taste, and, as it tends to diminish our respect for the labors of the literary and scientific, deserves severe animadversion.

Fatner] This orthography is vulgar; it should be *fattener*.

Fault] Although orthoepists omit the *l* in the pronunciation of this word, yet a late one questions their decision and calls it vulgar.

Fealty] Some orthoepists make it only two syllables, *feel-te*.

Fearful] A celebrated orthoepist says *fereful* or *ferful*.

Fell, [5] to knock or beat down. fel
Fellow, [2] an equal. *Fellur* is a Cockneyism. fĕl-lo
Felon, [2] one guilty of felony. Corruptly *fē-lun*. fĕl-lun
Felonious, [3] villainous. Vulgarly *fĕl-lun-us*. fe-lōne-yus
Felt, [2] coarse wool to make hats. felt
Fence, [2] a guard, security, enclosure. fense
Feodal, [3] held from another. (*fe-dul*) fēw-dul
Feoff, [5] to put into possession. (*fif*) fef
Feoffee, [2] one put into possession. (*fif-e*) fef-fē
Ferocious, [3] savage, fierce. (*fe-rosh-us*) fe-rō-shus
Ferocity, [2] savageness, cruelty. (*fe-rosh-e-te*) fe-rōs-se-te
Fertile, [3] fruitful. Short, *fur-til*. fŭr-tile
Fertility, [2] fruitfulness, abundance. [*lah*) fur-tĭl-e-te
Ferula, [2] an instrument *used* in schools. (*fe-rū-*) fĕr-u-la
Fescue, [2] a thing used to point out letters. fĕs-kew
Festive, [3] joyous, pertaining to feasts. fes-tĭv
Fetid, [3] rank, strong, offensive. (*fit-id*) fĕt-id
Fetiferous, [3] producing young. fe-tĭf-er-us
Fetus, [2] an animal in embryo. fē-tus
Feud, [2] a quarrel, contention, strife. (*fude*) fewde
Feuillage, [2] a bunch of carved leaves (*fil-lidje*) fēw-il-ladje
Fever, [3] a disease, heat. fē-vur
Fewer, [2] a smaller number. Second degree. fēw-ur
Fibre, [2] a small thread or root. (*fe-ber*) fi-bur
Fiction, [2] a story, invented tale. fĭk-shun

Fell] The commonalty say—"It is *felt*" (*fallen*). I am sorry to add, that it often *migrates*.

Fellow] It is a rule with low Londoners to change *ow*, at the end of words, into *er*, or *ur*.

Felt] Introduced into England by the Spaniards and Dutch, in 1510.

Fence] The term *a ring fence*, as applied to an estate, means, that the lands which form it lie contiguous to each other.

Feoff] A late writer gives the *e* of this word a long open sound (*feef*), but is not followed.

Fertile] The short accent, as above, is most improper. The fertility of Egypt is such, that it requires as much care to prevent plants choaking each other as in other countries to cultivate the soil.

Fetus] Its former orthography, *fœtus*, is obsolete. The same applies to *fetid*.

Fever] The critical days in a fever are those of the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 20th.

Fewer] I should imagine this word to be better, and certainly more correct, than *less*, in the phrase—"No *less* than a hundred."

NOTE:—The commonness of certain Cockneyisms scattered throughout *The Manual* is not to be adduced as an argument for their omission; since, from the peculiar organisation of the state, all ranks of the community are incessantly intermingling. Moreover, Londoners are too apt to value themselves upon their correct speaking, and to imagine that those only are in fault who would attempt to convince them that they are so.

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Fictitious, [3] counterfeit, false, empty. (*fik-shus*) fik-tīsh-shus
Fiddler, [2] a musician. Wrongly spelt *fidler*. fid-lur
Fiducial, [3] confident, certain, steady. fi-dēw-shul
Fief, [2] a fee, manor, homage. (*fif*) feef
Fieldfare, [2] a bird of the thrush kind. (*full*) fēl-fare
Fiend, [2] a demon. Corruptly *find*. feend
Fierce, [3] savage, ravenous, vehement. feerse
Fight, [2] a battle, combat, duel, contest. fite
Figure, [2] a number. Coarsely called *fig-gur*. fig-ur
Figured, [6] formed, cast, represented. fig-urd
Filberd, [2] a kind of fine hazel-nut. (*fil-bird*) fil-burt
Filial, [3] belonging to, or becoming, a son. fil-yūl
Fillip, [5] to strike with the finger nail. fil-lip
Filtration, [2] the act or art of filtering. fil-trā-shun
Finance, [2] a revenue, income, profit. (*fe-nanse*) fi-nāntz
Financier, [2] farmer of the revenue. (*fenanshur.*) fi-nan-shēer
Finesse, [2] artifice, stratagem. (*full*) fin-ēss
Finis, [2] the end; conclusion of a work or thing. fī-nis
Finish, [5] to perfect, complete, end. fin-ish
Fire, [5] to take and set on fire, kindle. fire
First, [3] chief; [7] in the first place. furst
Fitz, [2] a French word signifying son. fits
Flaccid, [3] lax, weak. Corruptly *flas-sid*. flāk-sid
Flag, [2] a plant, national colour. flag
Flageolet, [2] small flute. Also written *flagelet*. flādj-el-ut
Flagitious, [3] very wicked. (*fla-git-us*) fla-gīsh-shus
Flambeau, [2] a wax light or torch. Plu. *flambeaux* flām-bo

Fictitious] Sometimes spelt *fictious*; but which is so generally disused, as to be considered little short of obsolete.

Fiducial] There are some who pronounce the *du* in this word like *joo*, an error that has found its way to the bar and on the stage. Its compounds are treated in much the same manner.

Fief] This is the noun to the verb *feoff*, which see.

Fierce] Also called *ferse*; in high favor with theatricals.

Figure] Arithmetical figures were first introduced into Europe from Arabia, in 991; and brought into this country about 1200.

Filberd] Frequently spelt *filbert*.

Finis] Is seldom pronounced as it ought to be: either from inattention, or some other cause, it has *h* attached to the end of it. This arose from confounding it with the verb.

Fire] In Constantinople large fires, destroying hundreds of houses at once, generally precede a political change, or accompany popular commotion.

First] Its new reading of *firstly* is barbarous, and uncalled for.

Fitz] A common adjunct to Irish names, and, in England, to the natural sons of the King, as *Fitz-Clarence*.

Flag-officers] Are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, of the white, red, and blue.

VULGARISMS:—*Flamboy* for *flambeau*, and *fip*-pence for *five*-pence.

Flatulent, [3] windy, puffy, empty.	flăt-yew-lent
Flay, [5] to take a strip off the skin.	fla
Flea, [2] a small insect of remarkable agility.	fle
Fleam, [2] a cattle doctor's lancet. Vulg. *fleam*.	fleme
Flesh, [2] a part of the animal body.	flesh
Fletcher, [2] one who makes bows and arrows.	flĕtsh-ur
Flexion, [2] the act of bending, cast. (*fleks-yun*)	flĕk-shun
Flicker, [5] to flutter, play the wings, laugh.	flĭk-kur
Flight, [2] running away, escape, sally.	flite
Float, [5] to swim on the surface, deluge.	flote
Flop, [5] to move the wings with noise. *Flap* is better.	flop
Florin, [2] a coin first made by the Florentines.	flŏr-rin
Florist, [2] one who cultivates flowers. (*flŏr-rist*)	flō-rist
Flosculous, [3] composed of, or like, flowers.	flŏs-ku-lus
Flota, [2] the Spanish plate fleet, formerly sent annually to the West Indies.	flō-ta
Flour, [2] corn ground. (*flow-ur*)	flōu-ur
Flourish, [5] to thrive, boast, adorn, cut.	flŭr-ish
Flue, [2] soft down; the pipe of a chimney.	flew
Fluxion, [2] a flowing of humors, a melting.	flŭk-shun
Flyblow, [5] to fill with maggots. (*fle-blo*)	flī-blo
Foal, [2] the offspring of a mare. (*fo-ul*)	fole
Foam, [5] to gather froth, be in a rage.	fome
Fob, [5] to cheat, trick, defraud. A low word.	fob
Fodder, [2] food for cattle. Anciently *fother*.	fŏd-ur
Fog, [2] a thick mist.	fog
Folio, [2] a book of two leaves to a sheet.	fō-le o
Folk, [2] people collectively. (*full*)	foke

Flatulent] Its first four letters are, for the most part, converted into *flatsh*.

Flay] Vulgarly pronounced as if written *flea*.

Flea] Close observers say it leaps a *thousand* times its own length. Also a verb.

Flesh] The term *flesh*-market, in Scotland, means butchers' shambles, or stalls.

Fletcher] The trade first exercised in England, in 1066.

Float] In some of our Lexicons, the pronunciation is chosen for its orthography, an innovation highly untenable: hence the student is not only to be vigilant against a false orthoepy, but mindful also that he is not equally misled by a bad orthography.

Florin] A coin of no standard value: whilst in Germany it passes for 4*s*. 6*d*., in Holland it will fetch only 2*s*., and equally fluctuates in all the petty states upon the Continent.

Florist] If we follow its original, this word should be pronounced short, *flŏr-ist*, as *florid* and *florin*, from the same source.

Flour] Although not to be found in Dr. Johnson, yet, under the article *flower*, he seems to admit this as its orthography.

Fog] In the winter 1813-14, a fog set in on Christmas-day, which lasted, with little intermission, till February.

Folio] Properly signifies a leaf, but frequently confounded with *page*.

Folk] The addition of *s* is becoming frequent, though uncalled for.

Fontange, [2] a knot of ribands for the head. fon-tānze
Foolscap, [2] a head-dress much worn in schools. fōols-kap
For, [9] because of; [8] on this account, that. for
Forage, [2] food, search for provisions. (*for-idj*) fōr-edj
Foreign, [3] of another country, not domestic. fōr-in
Foreknow, [5] to know beforehand, to foresee. fōre-no
Forfeit, [2] forfeited, liable to seizure. fōr-fit
Forfend, [5] to prevent, hinder. fore-fēnd
Forger, [2] one who forges. Corruptly *forgerer*. fōre-jur
Forlorn, [3] destitute. Improperly *for-loun*. for-lōrn
Form, [2] shape, beauty, elegance. form
Fornicator, [2] an adulterer. Usually *fornikātor*. fōr-ne-ka-tur
Fortin, [2] a small fort. fōrt-in
Fortune, [2] chance, portion, riches, estate. [*rum*) fōr-tshune
Forum, [2] a court of justice, market place. (*for-* fō-rum
Fosse, [2] a ditch, or moat. Commonly *full*. fos
Fought, [6] of to fight. fawt
Foundling, [2] a deserted or exposed infant. fōwnd-ling
Fourbe, [2] a tricking fellow. French, *forb*. foorb
Fracas, [2] tumult, uproar. Vulgarly *fra-kas*. fra-kāw
Fragile, [3] brittle. (*frādj-ile*) frādj-il
Fragrant, [3] sweet smelling. Com. *frāg-grunt*. frā-grunt
Fraicheur, [2] freshness, coolness. (*fra-zheir*) fra-shēur
Fraught, [2] a freight, cargo, lading. (*freet*) frāwt
Freight, [2] ship's lading. Formerly *fraight*. frate
Frequent, [3] often done. Corruptly *frik-kwent*. frē-kwent
Frequent, [5] to visit often, resort to. (*frek-kwent*) fre-kwēnt

Foolscap] Paper so called, because the water-mark consists of a zany's head, cap, and bells. The first paper manufactory in England was established at Dartford, in Kent, 1588. Writing paper was introduced about one hundred years after.

For] Often used superfluously—"It's not lawful *for* to put them in the treasury."

Forfeit] By a Cæsarian law, in Rome, legacies to *bachelors* were forfeited to the state.

Forfend] Its unintelligibility to plain understandings renders it next to useless.

Form] When a long seat, or class of students, has the *o* sounded as in *four*.

Fortin] Its orthography and orthoepy, among a certain class, are generally made to represent the next word.

Fortuitous] As the accent is after the *t*, it drops the hissing sound, as in *fortune*.

Fortune] This orthoepy is sometimes disputed, but by that class of persons who stumble over a feather and cavil with a straw.

Fought] And he *fit* (*fought*). The frequency of this impurity may well excuse its appearance here, exclusive of another apology to be found under the article *fellow*.

Foundling] Its cockneyism of *fondling* is much addicted to *travelling*.

Fracas] Introduced into this country from France, by our annual migrations to and from thence.

Frequent] And the verb are commonly confounded. Its noun, *frequence*, is changed, in pronunciation, like the verb and adjective.

Fret, [2] a frith or strait of the sea. fret
Friburg, [2] capital of Brisgaw, Germany. (*full*) frē-burg
Frieze, [2] a term in architecture, a cloth. (*frix*) freeze
Fright, [2] sudden terror, a scarecrow. frite
Frigid, [3] cold, dull, unmoved. frīdj-ed
Friseur, [2] a hair-dresser. Corruptly *fre-zeer*. fre-zhūre
Frith, [2] a strait. That of *Forth* miscalled *furth*. fryth
Front, [2] the face. Sometimes as written. frunt
Frontigniac, [2] a rich French wine. (*frontignak*) fron-tin-e-āk
Fructuous, [3] fruitful, fertile. (*fruk-shus*) frūk-tew-us
Fruition, [2] enjoyment, possession, pleasure. frew-ĭsh-shun
Frumenty, [2] wheat boiled in milk. frū-men-te
Frustration, [2] disappointment, defeat. frus-trā-shun
Fub, [6] to put off. Usually written *fob*. fub
Fugh, [10] expressing dislike or aversion. few
Fugue, [2] a term in music. (*few-gew*) fewg
Fumette, [2] a rank smell of meat. (*full*) fēw-met
Fun, [2] a joke, frolic, sport, mirth. fun
Function, [2] an employment, an occupation. fūnk-shun
Funeral, [2] the solemnisation of a burial. fēw-nur-ral
Funereal, [3] dark, mournful, solemn. few-nē-re-ul
Fungous, [3] spongy, soft, porous. fūng-us
Furious, [3] mad, frantic. Usually *fūre-yus*. fēw-re-us
Furlough, [2] leave of absence from duty. fūr-lo
Further, [7] at a distance. Sometimes *farther*. fūr-thur
Fusil, [3] capable of being melted. fēw-zil
Fusion, [2] the state of being melted. fēw-zhun

Fret] So named from the agitation of its waters; as the frith of Forth, corruptly called *Furth*.

Front] Some authorities affirm its orthoepy to be the same as in *frontier*; whilst others, and the stronger party, maintain it to be as above.

Frumenty] Commonly written *furmenty*, and as corruptly changed into *furme-te*.

Fugh] Called *fuf* by many persons, from a supposition that *gh* at the end of a word *always* sound like *f*.

Fugue] Often pronounced as if written *fuje*.

Fun] Dr. Johnson says that it is *high merriment*; but, with submission to the Doctor, I should rather take it to be *low merriment*.

Funereal] Is seldom chosen properly; being, both in writing and speaking, almost constantly confounded with the noun.

Fungous] Better known by the name of *India rubber*, properly from the noun *fungus*.

Further] *Query—further*, a design; *farther*, at a distance?

Fusil] According to its derivation, should be written *fusile*.

Fusion] The smallness of variation between the sound of the letter *s* and *z*, in doubtful situations, has induced many writers, when the former precedes a vowel, to give it the pronunciation of the latter. The application of this rule must be governed by circumstances.

Fuss, [2] a stir. Often vulgarised *fusk*. fus
Fustian, [2] a kind of cloth, swelling style. fŭs-tshun
Futile, [3] trifling, worthless, silly. (*few-til*) fēw-tile
Future, [3] that which is to come. Vulg. *few-tur*. fēw-tshur
Futurity, [2] a future state or time. (*few-tu-re-te*) few-tēw-re-te

G.

Gabble, [2] loud talk without meaning. gāb-bul
Gable, [2] the sloping end or roof of a building. gā-bel
Gad, [5] to wander about idly. gad
Gadfly, [2] a fly that stings cattle. (*gad-fle*) gād-fli
Gainly, [7] handily, dexterously, quickly. gāin-le
Gairish, [3] gaudy, showy, insignificant. (*full*) gā-rish
Gala, [2] a grand or high festivity. (*gah-lah*) gā-la
Galaxy, [2] a milky way in the sky. (*gal-lāks-e*) gā-laks-se
Gale, [2] a blast of wind; [5] to sail fast. gail
Galen, [2] an eminent physician of Pergamus. gā-len
Gallant, [3] possessing the qualities of bravery. gāl-lunt
Gallant, [2] a suitor attendant upon a lady. gal-lānt
Gallantry, [2] bravery, generosity, courage. gāl-lunt-re
Galleon, [2] a large ship with four decks. (*gal-yun*) gal-lūne
Gallicism, [2] a peculiarity of the French tongue. gāl-li-siz-em
Galloon, [2] a kind of lace, riband, or binding. gal-lūne
Galloway, [2] a horse under 14 hands high. (*galwa*) gāl-lo-wa
Gallows, [2] a tree of execution for criminals. gāl-lus
Galoche, [2] a shoe worn over another.
[Plu. *galochez* ga-lōshe

Future] Some orthoepists give it the long sound of *fēw-tshure*; others, again, the short, as above, who seem to prevail.

Futurity] The letter *t* preserves its pure sound in this word, but not in that of *future*; because the accent follows in the former, and precedes in the latter.

G. Philologers have not determined the power of this consonant; but its variations may be known by repeating the syllables *ga*, *ge*, *gi*, *go*, *gu*, *gy*.

Gad] Also applied, by the Arabians, to whatever they esteem good and beneficent.

Gala] Some diversity of opinion prevails as to the pronunciation of this word, arising from our excessive fondness for the French accent. The above orthoepy is that of our best speakers.

Galaxy] Some writers make the first *a* in this word short, whilst I have made it long, as above, conceiving it to be the best usage. It is produced by an innumerable number of invisible stars.

Galen] He wrote 200 books, 30 of which were burnt along with the Temple of *Peace*.

Gallant] Its derivative, *gallantry*, retains the same accent as its primitive, in opposition to the adjective preceding, with which it is customarily confounded.

Gallows] The last syllable is corrupted beyond recovery; which also applies to *bellows*.

Galoche] Formerly obsolete, but now restored. Vulgarly, *gul-lush*.

NOTE—*J*, or *dj*, is the soft sound of *g*.

Gambler, [2] a cheating gamester, knave. gām-blur
Gambol, [2] a skip, leap, frolic; [5] to skip. gām-bul
Gammer, [2] mistress, mother, neighbour. gām-mur
Gamut, [2] a scale of musical notes. gām-mut
Gangrene, [2] a mortification. Vulgarly *gang-grun*. gān-green
Gantlet, [2] a military punishment. (*gauntlet*) gānt-let
Gaol, [2] a prison. Some formally call it *gole*. jail
Gape, [5] to open the mouth, yawn. Vulg. *gawp*. gape
Gapeseed, [2] something to stare at. (*gaupsede*) gāpe-sede
Garrulous, [3] prattling, talkative, chattering. gār-rew-lus
Gasconade, [2] a boast, brag, bravado. gas-kūn-aid
Gat, the preterit of *get*. Now disused. gat
Gauge, [5] to measure the contents of a vessel. gaidje
Gavelkind, [2] an equal division of lands. gāv-ul-kind
Gazette, [2] the state newspaper. (*gāz-et*) ga-zēt
Gazetteer, [2] a book, news-writer. (*gāz-ut-tur*) ga-zet-tīer
Geck, [2] a bubble. In Ireland called *gag*. (*jik*) gek
Gelly, [2] a sizy broth. Generally spelt *jelly*. jēl-le
Genealogy, [2] family history. Vulg. *jenōloje*. jen-e-āl-o-je
General, [3] usual, common. Corruptly *jin-rul*. jēn-er-al
Genesis, [2] the first book of Moses. jēn-e-sis
Genet, [2] a small Spanish horse. (*jinit*) jēn-et
Geneva, [2] the spirit of juniper. (*jēn-e-vah*) je-nēe-vuh
Genial, [3] tending to cheerfulness. (*jen-yul*) jē-ne-yul
Genius, [2] wit, talent. (*je-nus*) jē-ne-us
Gentle, [3] well born; [2] a worm for fishing. jēn-tel
Gentleman, [2] a term of complaisance. jēn-tle-man

Gamut] Invented in the year 1025.
Gantlet] The proper word is *gantelope*.
Gaol] Its orthoepy is commonly substituted for its orthography.
Gape] Its pronunciation is also confounded with that of *gap*, a hole in the wall.
Gasconade] Arose from the *Gascons*, a lively people of ancient Gascony, remarkable for boasting upon the articles of *sense* and *courage*.
Gavelkind] The ancient custom of the kingdom, and which still remains in Kent, *Urchonfield* in Herefordshire, and some other parts.
Gazette] Originally printed in Italy, and so named after the Venetian coin, *gazetta*, with which it was purchased. Formerly, and by Dr. Johnson, accented on the first syllable.
Gazetteers] Finish their description of a place thus:—"Distant from London 70 *computed* and 80 *measured* miles;" a glaring inconsistency.
Genealogy] Pronounced also by other speakers *geneology*.
Genius] Men of genius seldom live to a great age: the excitement which they feel, acting physically on the brain, tends to shorten the duration of life.
Gentle] The word *gentry* is supplied by the canaille with those of *gentle-people*.
Gentleman] Any person, according to the modern acceptation, that does not follow a low or servile business.

Geography, [2] a knowledge of the earth. je-ōg-ra-fe
Geometry,[2] the science of quantity. (*jom-e-tre*) je-ōm-e-tre
Georgic, [2] the science of husbandry set off with all the beauties of poetry. jōr-jik
Gherkin, [2] a cucumber for pickling. (*jur-kin*) gūr-kin
Ghost, [2] the soul of a person deceased. gost
Giant, [2] one of an unusual bulk or height. jī-unt
Gib, [2] any kind of worn-out animal. (*jib*) gib
Gibberish, [2] cant words. (*jib-ur-ish*) gib-bur-ish
Giblets, [2] parts of a goose or duck. (*gib*) jīb-lets
Giggle, [b] to laugh idly or sillily, titter. gīg-gul
Gill, [2] the fourth part of a pint. jil
Gilliflower, [2] a very fine flower. (*gil*) jil-le-flou-ur
Gim, [3] neat, spruce, nice, gay. jim
Gimbald, [2] a kind of double ring. (*gimb-ult*) jīm-bald
Gimblet, [2] a borer for nails. Usually *gimlet*. gīm-lut
Gimmer, [2] a movement, machinery. (*jim-mur*) gīm-mur
Gin, [2] a trap, snare. Also applied to the *spirit*. jin
Gingival, [3] belonging to the germs. (*gin*) jin-jī-val
Gipsey, [2] a pretended fortune-teller, a beggar. jip-se
Girandole, [2] a branched candlestick. (*jerandul*) jēr-un-dole
Glacis,[2] a sloping bank in fortification. (*glas-is*) glā-seez [thorn
Glastonbury thorn, [2] a kind of medlar. (*full*) glas-un-bēr-e
Glazier, [2] one who makes glass windows. glā-zhur
Gloria Patri, [2] a hymn to the Holy Trinity. glō-re-a pā-tri

Geography] And in *geographer*, a living orthoepist admits *geog* to be one syllable, but in *geographical* and *geographically* converts it into two; which decision has done much mischief. Geography was so little known in 1344, that the English ambassador, being at the court of Rome when the Pope conferred the Fortunate Islands (the Canaries) upon the King of Spain, hurried home in the utmost consternation, to inform his government that the Prince of Spain had been made *King of England*.

Gib] Spelt either in this manner, or *gibbe*, indiscriminately.

Giblets] Here *g* shifts to its soft sound, which perplexes the unlearned.

Gill] When part of a fish, the *i* is then pronounced hard, as in *hill*.

Gilliflower] Originally imported from Thoulouse, in France; as were also carnations and the Provence rose.

Gim] Or *gimmy*: either of its meanings is preferable.

Gin] From its baneful effects upon the heedless consumer, it may well be termed the trap of destruction.

Gipsey] Migrated from Egypt in the year 1518.

Glacis] Has many advocates for placing the accent on the last syllable.

Glastonbury thorn] The one at Glastonbury Abbey, in Somersetshire, because it blossoms on Christmas-day, which is fully explained by naturalists, is called, on that account, the *holy thorn*.

Gloria Patri] Because the first two words were performed in Latin. Originally appointed by Pope Damasus.

Gnash,[5] to grind the teeth in rage or fury. (*full*) nash
Goal, [2] a starting post, prison, final purpose. gole
Gobelins, [2] a noted manufactory in Paris. gōbe-leens
Goblet, [2] a large drinking cup. gōb-lut
Gold, [2] the heaviest and best of all metals. gold
Gome,[2] black grease of a cart-wheel. Com.*coom*. gome
Gone, [6] participle of to go. gon
Good bye, [2] contraction of *God be with you*. gōod-bi
Gorgeous, [3] fine, showy, glittering. gōr-jus
Gorget, [2] a military neck armour. (*gorg-ut*) gōr-jet
Gouge, [2] a chisel with a round edge. (*gudj*) goudj
Government, [2] executive power. (*guv-ur-ment*) gūv-urn-ment
Gown, [2] an upper garment. Vulgarly *gownd*. gonn
Grace, [2] in *trade*, extension of payment. grase
Graft, [3] to insert a branch. Properly *graff*. graft
Grammar,[2] writing correctly. Impro. *grammer*. grām-ur
Granary,[2] a corn storehouse. Cor. *grain-nur-re*. grān-ur-e
Grand climacteric, [2] the 63d year. The 7th, 21st, 35th, 49th, and 56th years are also considered critical. grand kli-māk-[tur-ik
Grass-plot, [2] a piece of short grass. (*gras-plat*) grās-plot
Grave, [2] a town in Brabant. (*as spelt*) grarve
Gravel, [2] a hard sand, small pebble stones. grāv-ul
Gravelines, [2] a French sea-port. (*full*) grav-lēep
Grecian, [3] belonging to Greece. (*greshe-shun*) grē-shun
Greet, [5] to salute. Has two opposite meanings. grete
Grenadier, [2] a soldier. Formerly *granadier*. gran-e-dēer

Goal] Many formal people substitute this word for the orthoepy of gaol (*jail*), and the orthography of the former is sometimes incorrectly used for that of the latter.

Gobelins] Established by Louis XIV. for unrivalled productions in the arts, especially tapestry, to embellish his palaces.

Goblet] Properly without a foot, that its contents may be cleared at a draught.

Gold] Very many give this word the irregular, not to say vulgar, pronunciation of *goold*; probably misled by a certain author, who writes its orthoepy as either *gold* or *goold*.

Gone] Should be substituted for *went*, in the phrases *have, had*, or *having went*.

Gorget] Worn only when upon duty.

Government] Editors of newspapers are apt to personify this noun; as,—"The misunderstanding between (*the*) Government and the Bank Directors."

Grace] In England, days of *grace* upon the falling due of a bill of exchange are 3; at *Rome*, 5; *Rotterdam*, 6; *Paris*, 10; *Hamburgh*, 12; and *Antwerp*, 14.

Gravel] In London, gravel scattered in front of a gateway generally implies that it is the entrance to a livery-stable.

Grecian] The earlier Turco Grecians were remarkable for their merriment: hence the saying—"Merry as a *grig*" (*Greek*). Others say *crick* (*cricket*).

Greet] Namely, to *rejoice* and to *complain*. Vide *Chaucer* and *Spenser*.

Hegira, [2] the Turkish epoch, who call it *hedjera.* he-jī-rah
Heifer, [2] a young cow. (*he-fur*) hĕf-fur
Heigh-ho, [bb] denoting slight uneasiness. hī-ho
Height, [2] space upwards. Commonly *hite.* hite
Heinous, [3] atrocious. Anciently written *hainous.* hā-nus
Heir, [2] he who inherits by law. *hare*) are
Helena, St., [2] an island in the S. Atlantic ocean. sānt he-lē-nah
Hemorrhage, [2] a flux of the blood. (*he-mor-idj*) hĕm-or-ridj
Henry, [2] a Christian name. Com. *Hen-ur-re.* hĕn-re
Herd, [2] a flock: [5] to associate. herd
Herdsman. [2] one who keeps herds. hūrdz-man
Hereditary, [3] gained by inheritance. (*hereditare*) he-rĕd-et-tar-re
Hermetic-seal, [2] closing a glass bottle. hur-mĕt-ik sele
Heron, [2] a bird that feeds upon fish. Corr. *hern.* hĕr-run
Hiccough, [2] a convulsed motion of the stomach. hik-up
Hideous, [3] horrible, dreadful, frightful. hid-yus
Higgler, [2] a small dealer. Corrupt. of *haggler.* hig-lur
High, [3] elevated, proud, great. hi
Highlander, [2] a mountain inhabitant. (*hcelandur*) hī-land-ur
Hight, [3] called, named, styled, denominated. hite
Highty-tighty, [3] giddy, thoughtless, airy, noisy. hī-te tī-te
Him, the oblique case of he. him
Hind, [3] contrary in position to the face. hinde
Hit, [5] to strike, clash, fall upon. hit
Hock, [2] old Rhenish wine. hok
Hodge-podge, [2] a confused mixture. Or *hotch-potch.* hŏdj-podj

Height] Milton spells it *highth*, which is its present vulgarism. Its proper orthography is *hight*, being derived from *high*.

Heinous] Also called *he-nus*.

Helena] May be termed the *sea-inn*; as it is here that shipping, in their course to and from the Indies, refresh and take in water.

Henry] In its original French signifies *rich lord*.

Hermetic seal] This is done by heating the neck of the bottle, so that it is ready to melt, then, with hot pincers, twisting it together.

Heron] Its corruption originated with a deceased lexicographer.

Hiccough] Frequently written *hick-up*.

Hideous] Has a low cockneyism of *idjus*.

Higgler] Because in buying he is supposed to abate, or beat down the price.

High] As an attribute of the Deity, is, in many places of Scripture, printed *Most Highest*; a flagrant violation of grammar.

Hight] Usually confounded with *height*.

Him] This, with the pronouns *her*, *me*, and *thine*, are improperly used in the nominative case; as, *'tis him*, *'tis her*, *'tis me*, *'tis them*:—should be *he*, *she*, *I*, and *they*.

Hind] Its *i* is improperly pronounced short, as in *tinned*.

Hit] Is usually applied, in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, to a *toss*, *throw*, or *fling*, even by persons of good education.

Hodman, [2] a bricklayer's laborer. hŏd-mun
Hoe, [2] a garden tool; [5] to cut with a hoe. ho
Hoggerel, [2] an ewe nearly 2 years old. (*hog-rul*) hŏg-gur-ul
Hogherd, [2] a keeper or feeder of hogs. (*hog-urd*) hog-hurd
Hogshead, [2] a measure of 63 gallons. (*hogs-ed*) hŏgs-hed
Hoiden, [2] an awkward country girl; [5] to romp. hoid'n
Hold, [5] to support, grasp, keep. hold
Holidam, [2] a blessed lady, the Virgin Mary. hŏl-le-dam
Holiday, [2] a day set apart for rejoicing. hŏl-le-da
Holla, [2] a call to one at a distance. hăl-lu
Holland, [2] the seven United Provinces. hŏl-lund
Holloo, [5] to shout to. Has divers spellings. hul-lōo
Holp, [6] now obsolete. The old participle of *help*. hŏlpe
Holpen, [6] now disused. Old participle of *help*. hŏlpe-un
Holyday, [2] an anniversary day in the church. hō-le-da
Homage, [2] obeisance. Improp. called *om-age*. hŏm-idje
Home, [2] one's own house; [7] to the point. home
Homely, [3] inelegant, plain, coarse. hōme-le
Homespun, [3] made at home, homely, coarse. hōme-spun
Homestead, [2] the place of a house. (*hum-sted*) hōme-sted
Homicide, [2] murder, destruction. (*hō-me-side*) hŏm-e-side
Homily, [2] a discourse, short sermon. (*hom-le*) hŏm-i-le
Honest, [3] upright, just, sincere, true. (*full*) ŏn-est
Honesty, [2] justice, truth, virtue, purity. (*full*) ŏn-es-te
Honey, [2] a sweet substance collected by bees. hŭn-ne
Honeycomb, [3] full of little cells. (*hun-ne-kum*) hŭn-ne-koome

Hodman] Also a University term for a fresh man admitted from Westminster School into Christ Church College, Oxford.

Hoe] I almost wonder how those modern philologers, who set the opinions of such men as Dr. Johnson at defiance, could let the orthography of this word escape them, seeing the way in which they handle others with this termination: but it should seem that the chief requisites for a letter-clipper of the present day are, not to be over anxious about authorities or analogy; accordingly, he gives himself little, if any, trouble about either.

Hogshead] Not unfrequently pronounced as if written *hog-shed*.

Holden] Formerly spelt *hoyden*.

Hold] Its pret. *held* is now beginning to supersede that of *holden*, as partaking too much of quaintness and formality.

Holiday and *Holyday*] Their orthography and orthoepy constantly intermingle, except in schools and seats of learning.

Holla] Exhibits a perfect transformation of the vowels.

Holland] That is, *hollow* ground, because of the multitudinous rabbit-holes in many places. The best part of it has been taken out of the *sea*. The soil is so soft and moorish, that it cannot be ploughed.

Homily] Many were prepared and printed, at the Reformation, to be delivered in those churches the ministers of which were supposed unable to make them.

Honest and *Honor*] Londoners pronounce them *full*: they are remarkable for accepting the *h* where it ought to be rejected, and making it dormant where it ought to be active; as in Bath, Rochester, and other places.

Honeydew, [2] a sweet dew found upon plants. hŭn-ne-dew
Honor, [2] esteem, dignity, glory, worth. (*full*) ŏn-ur
Hord, [2] a treasury. The verb is *hoard*. horde
Horizon, [2] the line that terminates the sight. ho-rī-zun
Horn, [2] part of an ox or ram, an instrument. horne
Horoscope, [2] a figure of the heavens. (*horŏskope*) hŏr-os-kope
Horrible, [3] dreadful, terrible, shocking. hŏr-re-bel
Horrific, [3] causing horror or dread. hor-rĭf-ik
Horror, [2] terror. Has a corruption of *hor-ro*. hŏr-rur
Horse, [2] a quadruped. Barbarously *hos*. horse
Horselaugh, [2] a violent, vulgar laugh. (*hos-laf*) hŏrse-laf
Horse-shoe, [2] a shoe for horses. Vulg. *hos-shu*. hŏrse-shu
Hortulan, [3] belonging to a garden. hŏrt-yu-lun
Hosier, [2] one who makes or sells hose. hō-zhur
Hospital, [2] a place for sick persons. hŏs-pit-ul
Host, [2] landlord of an inn. Commonly *ost*. hoste
Hostler, [2] the manager of horses at an inn. ŏs-lur
Hotel, [2] an inn, fine house. Barbarously *hot-hel*. ho-tĕl
Hough, [2] the lower part of the thigh. hok
Hourly, [3] done every hour, frequent. (*full*) oŭr-le
Household, [2] a family, house. Cor. *how-shold*. hoŭse-hold
Housewife, [2] a good mistress of a house. (*full*) hŭz-if
Housewifery, [2] domestic frugality. (*full*) hŭz-if-re
Hover, [5] to hang over head, fly. (*hŏ-ver*) hŏv-vur

Honor] In words of this sort, the *u* formerly adopted is now discarded, as previously explained.

Hord] Also a space in the street boarded off against houses building or repairing, to enclose bricks, mortar, and other materials.

Horizon] Sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable.

Horn] Blowing horns, as *French horns*, so named because anciently made of *horn*.

Horrible] Frequently, through carelessness, pronounced as if written *horrible*.

Horse] Term, also, of a day-rule to a prisoner in the King's Bench, for permission to go out. And formerly designated a lottery ticket sent or lent out on speculation.

Hospital] It is customary to write, speak of, and direct to—"The hospital of St. Luke's;" "The church of St. Paul's:" should be, St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul's church.

Hotel] Formerly written *hostel*.

Hover] Sometimes pronounced as if rhymed with *cover*.

Hough] Frequently metamorphosed into *huf* or *how*.

Household days] Are the four solemn festivals of *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsuntide*, and *All-Saints*, when the King, after Divine Service, offers a bezant of gold on the altar to God.

Housewife] Public speakers, on account of the subject, pronounce this word *full* in Gray's beautiful Elegy,—

"Or busy *housewife* ply her evening care."

Housewife; but this is a corruption, and has a directly opposite meaning. mention is thought to have been written either in the village dormi- Distant two miles from Cambridge; or in that of *Stoke Pogeis*, -place of our poet.

However, [7] at all events. Barb. *howsumever*.	hou-ēv-ur
Howitzer, [2] a kind of bomb. (*ho-it-zur*)	hōw-it-zur
Hubbub, [2] a tumult. Commonly *hoo-bub*.	hūb-bub
Huckaback, [2] linen with raised figures on it.	hūk-a-bak
Hucklebone, [2] a bone called the hip bone.	hūk-el-bone
Hue, [2] a colour, dye, clamour, great noise.	hew
Hum, [5] to sing low, buzz, pause.	hum
Humbles, [2] the entrails of a deer.	hūm-bulz
Hummums, [2] baths in Covent Garden.	hūm-ums
Humorist, [2] one who gratifies his own humor.	hēw-mo-rist
Humorous, [3] jocular. Improperly *humorsome*.	hēw-mur-us
Hundred, [2] the division of a county. (*hundrud*)	hūn-dred
Hussar, [2] a Polish and Hungarian horse-soldier.	hu-zār
Hussy, [2] a sorry, bad woman, kind of bag.	hūz-ze
Hustings, [2] a court, place of election.	hūst-ings
Hustle, [5] to shake together.	hūs-el
Huswife, [2] a bad manager, a sorry woman.	hūz-if
Hutch, [2] a corn chest, rabbit box, trap.	hutsh
Hyacinth, [2] a kind of flower, a precious stone.	hī-a-sinth
Hyades, [2] rainy stars.	hī-a-dees
Hydra, [2] a serpent feigned to have fifty heads.	hī-dra
Hydrocele, [2] a rupture. Properly *hi-drō-se-le*, because a Greek word.	hī-dro-sele
Hydrographer, [2] one who draws maps of the sea.	hi-drŏg-ra-fur
Hydrophobia, [2] a dread of water, canine madness.	hi-dro-fō-be-a
Hydrostatics, [2] the science of weighing fluids.	hi-dro-stāt-iks
Hydrotic, [2] what purges off water or phlegm.	hi-drŏt-ik

However] Is transformed by the vulgar into *howsomdever*.

Hum] Vulgarly applied in the same sense as the word *bamboozle*.

Hummums] A corruption from *hammum*, Arabic for *bath*. The first hot bath in England was established in Bagnio Court, Newgate Street.

Humorist] Is improperly used for a jocular person. Title of a celebrated academy of learned men at Rome, established by *Paul Mancini*; likewise of another at *Cortona*, in Italy.

Hundred] Because anciently obliged to furnish *one hundred* men, completely accoutred, in time of war; first divided by King Alfred. Its corrupt orthoepy is (*credat Judæus!*) promoted by certain lexicographers.

Hussar] From the *huzza*, or shout, they make at the first onset.

Hustings] From a compound Saxon word, implying a house, hall, or place for pleading.

Huswife] Hence its opposition to *housewife*.

Hyades] Likewise spelt *hyads*, and corrupted into *hiads*.

Hydra] This was killed by Hercules at *Lerna Marsh*, near *Peloponnesus*.

Hydrocele] The final *e* in this word and all of the same construction ought to form a distinct syllable in pronunciation.

Hydrophobia] Several orthoepists, maugre usage, throw the stress upon *bi*.

Hydrostatics] First taught by Archimedes, 200 years before the Christian æra.

Hyena, [2] a fierce animal like a wolf. (*hi-ee-na*) hi-ē-na
Hym, [2] a very fierce kind of dog. him
Hymeneal, [2] a marriage song. Cor. *hy-mēen-yul*. hi-mēn-e-ul
Hymn, [2] a divine song; [5] to praise. him
Hyp, [5] to dispirit. Usually written *hip*. hip
Hyperbole, [2] an exaggeration. (*hīp-ur-bole*) hi-pēr-bo-le
Hyperbolical, [3] exaggerating. (*hīp-ur-bo-le-kul*) hi-per-bōl-e-kul
Hypercritic, [2] a captious critic. *Prior* uses *hyper*. hi-pur-krīt-ik
Hyphen, [2] this mark (-). hī-fun
Hypochondriac, [2] one who is melancholy. hi-po-kōn-dri-ak
Hypocrisy, [2] dissimulation, deceit, art. hi-pōk-re-se
Hypocrite, [2] a dissembler, a deceitful person. hīp-o-krit
Hypotenuse, [2] the subtense. Has a varied accent. hi-pōt-e-news
Hypothesis, [2] a system formed upon supposition. hi-pōth-e-sis
Hyrst, [2] a wood, a thicket. hurst
Hyssop, [2] a purgative herb. Some call it *hizzup*. hīs-sup
Hysterics, [2] a complaint, fits of women. his-tēr-iks

I.

Iambic, [2] a long and short syllable. (*yam-bik*) i-ām-bik
Ichor, [2] a thin sharp humor. Corrupt. *ik-kor*. ī-kor
Ichorous, [3] sharp, thin, watery. (*i-kōre-us*) īk-o-rus
Icicle, [2] dripping water frozen. Vulg. *iz-ze-kul*. ī-sik-el
Ides, [2] the 15th day of March, May, July, and Oct., and the 13th of other months. (*i-dees*) ides
Idiom, [2] a particular kind of speech. (*idjh-yum*) id-e-um
Idumea, [2] (anciently Edom) a territory of Asia. i-dēw-me-a
Idyl, [2] a short pastoral poem. īde-ul
Ignobly, [7] meanly, vilely. Improperly *īg-no-ble*. ig-nō-ble
Ignominy, [2] disgrace, reproach, shame. īg-nom-in-e
Iliad, [2] an heroic poem written by Homer. īl-yud

Hyena] Also called *hyen*, and formerly written *Hyæna*.
Hyperbole] Vulgarised *hip-per-bóle;* and strangely accented, by Dr. Johnson, on *hyp*.
Hypotenuse] Often corrupted, even in schools, *hypothenuse*.
Hyrst] Spelt also *hirst*, and as pronounced.
Hyssop] Others, as inaccurately, place a negative stress upon *y*.

I has but two sounds, which are shown in *give* and *wine*. It anciently represented *J* and *J;* as it did also the affirmatives *aye* and *yes*, still to be seen in some old plays. Its oblique case, *me*, is sometimes improperly substituted for the nominative.
Iambics] First invented by Archilocus, 686 years before the Christian era.
Idyl] Has an erroneous pronunciation, in which the *i* is shortened, as in *idiot*, in place of lengthening it, as in *idle*.
Ignominy] Sometimes most improperly accented on the second syllable.
Iliad] Homer *flourished* 907 years before Christ, and subsisted upon charity, although after his death many cities contended for the honor of his birth.

Imbecile, [5] to weaken, lessen. (*em-bex-zle*) im-bē-sil
Imbosom, [5] to hold in the bosom. (*im-bux-zum*) im-bōo-zum
Imbrue, [5] to steep, soak, moisten. im-brēw
Immediate, [3] instant, acting by itself. im-mē-de-ate
Impark, [5] to enclose for, or make, a park. em-pārk
Import, [2] a thing imported, meaning. (*im-pōrt*) īm-port
Impost, [2] a revenue, toll, tax, custom. īm-post [shun
Impropriation, [2] church lands in lay hands. im-pro-pre-ā-
Improvement, [2] edification, advancement. im-prōve-ment
Impudent, [3] shameless. Barbarously *imperent*. īm-pew-dent
Impugn, [5] to attack, oppose, disprove. im-pūne
In, [9] noting the place where any thing is present. in
Inadequacy, [2] unequal to some purpose. in-ād-e-kwa-se
Inamorato, [2] an amorous person. Vul. *inamōrto*. in-a-mo-rā-to
Inauspicious, [3] unfortunate. in-aw-spīsh-shus
Incapacitate, [5] to disable. Barbar. *incapaciate*. in-ka-pās-e-tate
Incautious, [3] unwary, negligent, careless. in-kāw-shus
Inchoate, [5] to begin. Usually *in-kō-ate*. īn-ko-ate
Inchoation, [2] act of beginning. (*in-kō-aish-un*) in ko-ā-shun
Inclinatory, [3] quality of inclining. (*inklīnatore*) in-klīn-a-tor-re
Incog, [7] in a state of concealment. in-kōg
Incredible, [3] not to be believed. (*increditable*) in-krēd-e-bel
Incomparable, [3] excellent, above compare. in-kōm-pur-a-ble
Incomparably, [7] unequalled. (*inkompāreably*) in-kōm-par-a-ble
Incorpse, [5] to form into a body, unite. in-kōrps
Incumbent, [2] one who possesses a benefice. in-kūm-bent
Indecent, [3] unfit for the eyes or ears. in-dē-sunt

Immediate] Frequently pronounced, with its compounds, as if written *im-me je-ate*.
Import] Formerly accented like the verb.
Incumbent] There are 3719 non resident.
Impark] Woodstock was the first park in England, which, with its palace, continued for ages the residence of our kings.
Impost] The breakfasts of the English pay to the revenue *eight millions* a year.
Improvement] Borderers from the North call it *im-pruv-ment*.
Impropriation] The holder paying the vicar. There are 3845 in *England*
Impugn] Some speakers contrive to give it a dash of the *g*.
In] Is placed before countries and large towns; as, "She resides in England, in London, &c." Should be rejected from the Universal Prayer; as, "Thy will be done *in* (*on*) earth." After the same manner, *at* is placed before villages and hamlets; as, "She resides at Vauxhall, Mile end, &c." Ought to be substituted by *in* in—"He died *at* (*in*) his house at Putney."
Inadequacy] Originated in Parliament, and but recently introduced to a dictionary.
Incog] Sometimes spelt *incognito*
Incomparable] Often *in-kom-pa-ra-bel*; which puzzles natives equally with foreigners.
Indecent] It is with regret that I observe the insertion of words bearing this character in most of our dictionaries. Corrupt nature is, of herself, too fertile in resources

Indecorous,[3] indecent. Usually *in-dēk-ur-us*, in-de-kō-rus
Indelible,[3] not to be blotted out. (*in-dē-le-bel*) in-dēl-e-ble
Indenture,[2] a covenant or deed. (*in-den-tshure*) in-dēn-tshur
Indian,[2] a native of India. Vulg. called *in-jun*. īn-de-un
Indign,[3] unworthy, undeserving. in-dīne
Indraught,[2] a passage inward. Corr. *in-drout*. in-drāft
Indubious,[3] not doubtful. in-dūbe-yus
Induction,[2] taking possession, entrance. in-dūk-shun
Industry,[2] application to business. īn-dus-tre
Inebriation,[2] drunkenness, intoxication. in-e-bre-ā-shun
Ineye,[5] to inoculate, insert a bud, ingraft. in-ī
Infanta,[2] a royal princess of Spain or Portugal. in-fān-ta
Infantine,[3] suitable to an infant. Or *infantile*. īn-fan-tine
Infatuate,[5] to strike with folly. (*infatshyuate*) in-fāt-yew-ate
Infection,[2] a contagion, a corrupt effluvium. in-fēk-shun
Infectious,[3] contagious, tainting. in-fēk-shus
Inferior,[3] lower in place or station. (*in-fer-yur*) in-fēar-yur
Infirmary,[2] a residence of the sick. (*in-firm-re*) in-fūrm-er-e
Inflation,[2] a swelling, or swelled state. in-flā-shun
Ingenious,[3] possessed of genius. (*in-je-nus*) in-jē-ne-us
Ingenuous,[3] open, candid. Corruptly *in-je-nus*. in-jēn-yew-us
Inimical,[3] hostile. Mispronounced *in-e-mī-kul*. in-īm-e-kul
Inn,[2] of court, as Lincoln's Inn. inn
Innumerable,[3] vast. Corrupted *innumberable*. in-nū-mer-a-ble
Inquire,[5] to ask, seek out, search. in-kwīre
Inscription,[2] a title written upon any thing. in-skrīp-shun

for opening the door of immorality, without requiring the key of it to be put into her hands.

Indecorous] Authorities for the two pronunciations are about divided.

Indelible] If we follow its etymology, should be written *indeleble*.

Indenture] Because *indented*, or cut in notches, on the top of the deed, without which it would be null and void.

Industry] Commonly, but improperly, accented on *dus*.

Infantine and *Infantile*] This last being the newer word, as a matter of course, is more fashionable; though euphony and established usage may decide differently.

Ingenious and *Ingenuous*] Commonly confounded both in writing and speaking.

Inimical] According to its derivation, is wrongly accented. It originated in Parliament about thirty years since.

Inn] Difference of situation makes difference of meaning; hence *inn* temperance is very like *intemperance*.

Inquire] Dr. Johnson prefers this orthography, although he leaves *entire* untouched.

Inscription] The accuracy of that one upon the Monument, recently obliterated, is thus handled by Pope, in his *Sir Balaam*:

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and *lies*."

But the poet being himself a Catholic, accounts in some measure for such opinion, exclusive of the fashion now predominant, of questioning the integrity of our earlier historians.

Instead, [7] in the room of. Corruptly *instid*. in-stēd
Insuperable, [3] that cannot be overcome. in-sōo-pur-a-bel
Integer, [2] the whole of any thing. (*in-tē-gur*) īn-te-jer
Intenible, [3] that cannot hold. Prop. *intenable*. in-tēn-i-bel
Interest, [5] to concern, affect; [2] a concern. īn-ter-ust
Interference, [2] interposition, mediation. in-ter-fē-rense
Intoxicated, [3] drunk. (*intossiated & tossecated*) in-tōks-e-ka-ted
Intrigue, [2] a scheme, secret correspondence. in-trēeg
Intrinsical, [3] inward, real, solid, genuine. in-trīn-se-kal
Intrusive, [3] apt to intrude, encroaching. in-trōo-siv
Invalid, [3] weak, of no force or weight. in-văl-id
Invalid, [2] one disabled by sickness. (*in-văl-id*) in-va-lēde
Inveigh, [5] to rail at, declare against. in-vā
Invention, [2] a fiction, discovery, forgery. in-vēn-shun
Inversion, [2] change of order, time, or place. in-vēr-shun
Invidious, [3] envious, malignant. (*in-vidzh-yus*) in-vīd-yus
Involution, [2] a complication, rolling up. in-vo-lū-shun
Iota, [2] a point, a tittle, Greek letter. (*i-ot-tah*) i-ō-ta
I O U, [2] an abbreviation for *I owe you*. i o u
Ireland, [2] one of the British islands. īre-lund
Irk, [5] to vex. From the Islandic *yrk*, work. urk
Iron, [2] a common useful metal. (*ire run*) ī-urn
Ironical, [3] sneering. Barbarised *ire-ūn-e-kul*. i-rōn-e-kul
Irrelevant, [3] inapplicable, not coming up to. ir-rēl-e-vent
Irremediable, [3] not to be remedied, or cured. ir-re-mēd-ye-a-bil
Irreparably, [7] beyond recovery. (*irrepairably*) ir-rēp-ur-a-ble
Irrision, [2] the act of laughing at another. ir-rīzh-shun
Is, the third person singular. (*iz*) īz

Insuperable] Affectedly pronounced *in-shu-pur-a-bel*.
Integer] Its corruption is sometimes, through carelessness, admitted into schools.
Interest] Some provincials give it an orthoepy approaching to *en-trust*.
Interference] A novel enunciation of this word has been attempted, though unsuccessfully, to be introduced by accenting it on *ter*: and one only of our numerous orthoepists accents *interval* on the same syllable.
Intrinsical] According to etymology, should be written *intrinsecal*.
Intrusive] Is, comparatively, a new word in our dictionaries.
Invidious] Also pronounced *in-vid e us*, or *in-vid je-us*.
Iota] Is now supplied by its abbreviation *jot*.
I O U] A security binding on the party giving it, but not negotiable. It is recognised in our courts of law.
Ireland] Yields to our clergy an annual revenue of £1,785,000.
Irrelevant] Originated in Parliament.
Irremediable] Has a false accentuation on *rem*.
Is] "The wages of sin *is* (are) death," Rom. vi. 23. A sentence of this ungrammatical form, though an exception, has done much to engender a sort of perpetual hostility against the purity of our language.

Isabella color, [2] resembling dirty linen. iz-a-bēl-ah cōl-ur
Island, [2] land surrounded by water. (*full*) ī-land
Islet-hole, [2] a small hole worked with silk, &c. ī-lit-hole
Ism, [2] badness of speech or writing. An adjunct. iz-em
Issue, [2] an event; [5] to send out. ish-shu
Isthmus, [2] a neck or jut of land. (*full*) ist-mus
Italic, [2] a manuscript type. i-tāl-ik
Ivory, [2] the tooth of the elephant. (*ive-re*) ī-vur-re
Ivy, [2] the name of a common winding plant. ī-ve

J.

Jabber, [5] to talk idly, prate, chatter. jāb-bur
Jacobite, [2] a partizan or adherent of James II. jāk-o-bite
Jail, [2] a prison, place of confinement. jale
Jalap, [2] a purgative root. Vulgarly *jollop*. jāl-lup
Jaundice, [2] a diseased liver. Corruptly *jen-dis*. jāwn-dis
Jaunt, [5] to walk or travel about. (*jawnt*) jant
Jenet, [2] a Spanish horse. Spelt also *genet*. jēn-et
Jenneting, [2] an early apple. Or *john-apple*. jēn-et-in
Jeopard, [5] to put in danger, hazard. (*jop-urd*) jēp-purd
Jeopardy, [2] danger, peril. Barbarously *jopurde*. jēp-ur-de
Jersey, [2] an island on the coast of Normandy. jēr-ze
Jessamine, [2] a fragrant shrub. Often *jasmine*. jēs-sa-min
Jetsam, [2] goods from shipwreck. Also *jetson*. jēt-sum
Jews, [2] the ancient inhabitants of Palestine. juze
Jew's harp, [2] a small musical instrument. jūze-harp
Job, [2] a piece of chance-work. job
Job, [2] a man's name. jobe
Jockey, [2] one who rides or deals in horses. jok-ke

Isabella color] From a Spanish princess, who vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken by her troops. It held out a long time, when her subjects, unwilling to call her linen *dirty*, named it *Isabella color*.
Islet] Also a small island; and *islet-hole* is commonly called *oil-it hole*
Isthmus] A late orthoepist spells it *ismus*.
Italic] A word thus printed in Sacred Writ denotes that it is not to be found in the original, but has been added by the translator, to clear up the passage.

J does not vary, and anciently stood for *I* and *J*, like U and V, further on.
Jail] Philologers and others spell it *jail* or *gaol*, for which I see no reason, and have therefore put it as above, which is also that of correct writers.
Jersey and *Guernsey*] Are the remains of our anciently large dominions in France.
Jews] Came to England in 1079. A part of the city, since named *Jewin* Street on that account, was assigned as their burial-place, which, in the time of William Rufus, was the only one they had in all England; they have now *six*. Anciently, when executed in France, a Jew was hung between two dead dogs.
Jew's harp] Supposed, by some, to be a corruption of *jaw's harp*.
Jockey] His accustomed *fee* upon a race is £5 when he wins, and £3 if he lose.

Jocular,[3] merry, waggish, droll. (*joke-yu-lur*) jōk-yew-lur
Jog,[5] to shake. Vulg. and needlessly *joggle*. jog
Joiner,[2] a person who joins wood. (*ji-nur*) jōin-ur
Jointly,[7] together, not separately. (*jint-le*) jōint-le
Jointure,[2] a wife's property. Corruptly *jint-ur* jōin-tshure
Jonquille,[2] the daffodil. Vulgarly *full*. jōn-kil
Jostle,[5] to run against, push. (*jos-sul*) jōs-sel
Jovial,[3] jolly, merry, airy, gay. (*jo-vul*) jōve-yul
Jowl,[2] the cheek, head of a fish. (*joul*) jole
Judge,[2] one who presides in a court. judje
Julep,[2] a liquid medicine. Spelt also *julap*. jēwl-lup

K.

Kayle,[2] a nine-pin, the game of ninepins. kale
Kebers,[2] a sect at *Ispahan* in *Persia*. kē-burs
Keckle,[5] to tie a rope round a cable. kēck-el
Kecks,[2] dry stalks and sticks. Also *kex*. (*kix*) keks
Keelhale,[5] to drag under the keel. (*keel-hawl*) kēel-hail
Keg,[2] a small cask or barrel. Vulgarly *kag*. keg
Kelson,[2] the wood next the keel. kēel-son
Kennel,[2] a house for dogs. Vulgarly *kinnel*. kēn-nel
Kerchief,[2] a cloth used in dressing the head. kūr-chefe
Kern,[2] an Irish foot-soldier or boor. (*karn*) kurn
Kernel,[2] the substance within a shell. kūr-nul
Kersey,[2] a coarse woollen stuff. (*kez-ze*) kūr-ze
Ketch,[2] a heavy ship. Vulgarly *katsh*. ketsh

Joinquille] Likewise written *jonquil*.
Judge] The salary of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1466, was £138 13*s*. 4*d*. *modern* money: it is now increased to £10,000 per annum.
Julep] This compound is mistaken for the root.

K has but one sound, and is mute if following *c* at the end of a word. Is the sound of *ck* in *drackma* (*drákma*), but not in *drachm* (*dram*). Many persons write a double one thus,—*a double kk*,— thereby quadrupling the number.
Kebers] When one dies, the body is propped against a wall: if a raven pick out the *right eye*, the *soul* is considered *safe*; but if the *left*, it is pronounced *lost*.
Kecks] Also spelt *kecksy*.
Kelson] In some parts of the west of England it is still pronounced *keelsen*.
Kerchief] Fancifully supposed by some to be an abbreviation of *neckerchief*.

Cockneyism:—"That's *Singin* (St. John's) Street." Pope cannot be quoted as an authority,—

"Awake, my *St. John* (*Sin-jun*), leave all meaner things
To low ambition, and the pride of kings,"—

because evidently availing himself of the poetic license.
Remark:—"'Tis all in a *jometry*," a word not to be found in our Lexicons: it would have been well if they had been equally silent upon far more objectionable ones. It is meant for an article of furniture in the last stage of decay, or a piece of needle work with much complicated awkwardness in it.

Kettle,[2] a vessel for boiling water.	kĕt-tul
Key,[2] an instrument to open a lock.	ke
Kickshaw,[2] a fantastical dish of meat. [*kill.*	kĭk-shaw
Kiln,[2] for bricks, malt, &c. Anciently spelt	kil
Kimbo,[3] crooked, bent, arched.	kĭm-bo
Kind,[3] benevolent. Affectedly called ***keind.***	kinde
King's printer,[2] an office held by patent.	kings prĭnt-ur
Kirk,[2] a church; the church of Scotland.	kurk
Kirtle,[2] an upper garment. (***kur-dul***)	kūr-tul
Kitchen,[2] a room used for domestic purposes.	kĭtsh-en
Knab,[5] to gnaw. Also a low word for ***catch.***	nab
Knaggy,[3] knotty. Improp. written with one *g*.	năg-ge
Knap,[2] a swelling, prominence, tuft.	nap
Knapple,[5] to bite. Spelt improperly ***knaple.***	năp-ple
Knapsack,[2] a soldier's bag or pouch.	năp-sak
Knare,[2] a hard knot. Also ***knur*** or ***knurle.***	nare
Knave,[2] a petty rascal, scoundrel, card.	nave
Knead,[5] to mix dough with the hand.	need
Knell,[2] a toll announcing the departure of life, or preceding its last sad offices.	nel
Knew,[2] the preterite of ***know.*** (***nu***)	new
Knife,[2] a steel utensil to cut with.	nife
Knight,[2] the lowest title of honor.	nite

Kettle] "The *kit-tel* has no *kiv-vur*" (*cover*), with —" I like *komforts*" (*comfits*), are low cockneyisms.

Key] Formerly received as a wharf for landing goods, and then pronounced *ka*.

Kickshaw] A corruption from *quelque chose.*

Kiln] The illiterate are ludicrously tenacious of lengthening short words, and shortening long ones; hence this one they pronounce *full*.

Kimbo] Has *a* generally prefixed to it.—" As his arms were *akimbo*."

Kind] The same remark already bestowed upon *guard* applies also here.

King's printer] Is obliged to print all Acts ordered, however remote, and in black letter, &c. of which two or three copies only may be wanted, at an allowance of 10*s*. per copy, although at an expense of from £30 to £40 to himself. Hence, taking into consideration his great responsibility, and that he is also obliged to keep up a heavy stock of the Acts, his office is not quite so much of a Fortunatus' cap as generally supposed to be.

Knab] When *k* is followed by *n* at the beginning of words, it is uniformly mute.

Knave] Formerly meant a male child or servant, but in this sense is now obsolete.

Knell] First used about the year 900. Spelt with one *l* only by Dr. Johnson.

Knew] The preterite of *know* is barbarously converted into *know'd* by the canaille.

Knife] Has not been made in England much more than three centuries and a half.

Knight] A title first introduced amongst us in the year 861.

REMARK:—In describing a house by the side of the Thames, it is usual to add,—"Standing on the *banks* of the Thames." This is clearly a mistake, as the same house cannot occupy *both* sides of a river:—"Standing on the Middlesex, Surrey bank or side of the Thames," should be the phrase.

Knitting, [6] making stocking-work. Corr. *nit'n.* nĭt-ing
Knobbed, [3] full of knobs. Likewise *knobby.* nob'd
Knoll, [5] to ring or sound as a bell. (*nol*) nole
Knot, [2] a part tied. Marine term for *mile.* not
Knotted, [3] full of knots. Or *knotty.* nŏt-ed
Knowledge, [2] understanding, learning. nŏl-ledj
Knub, [5] to beat with the knuckles. Or *knubble.* nub
Knuckle-down, [2] lads' term at a play called *taw.* nŭk-ul-down
Knuckled, [3] having knuckles, jointed. (*full*) nŭk-eld
Knuff, [2] an awkward person, clown, boor. nuf

L.

La! [10] see! look! behold! Vulg. called *lor.* lah
Labefaction, [2] a weakening. (*lāb-e-fak-shun*) la-be-fāk-shun
Label, [2] a short direction. Improperly *lāb-ul.* lā-bul
Labial, [3] relating to the lips. (*lab-yul*) lā-be-ul
Labor, [2] pains, toil. Formerly spelt *labour.* lā-bur
Laboratory, [2] workshop of a chymist. (*lab-ra-te*) lāb-ur-ā-tur-e
Labra, [2] a lip, brim, brink, edge. (*lāb-ra*) lā-bra
Labyrinth, [2] a maze. Corrupt. called *lab-renth.* lāb-ur-inth
Laceration, [2] act of tearing. (*lās-sur-aish-n*) las-se-rā-shun
Lachrymal, [3] generating or causing tears. lāk-re-mul
Lackey, [2] a footboy, servant. Anciently *lacquey.* lāk-ke
Lacklustre, [3] wanting brightness, dull, heavy. lak-lŭs-tur
Laconic, [3] short, concise, to the purpose. la-kŏn-ik
Laconicism, [2] a pithy style. (*lāk-on-iz-um*) la-kŏn-e-siz-em

Knitting] The weaving or knitting stocking-frame was invented by the Rev. W. Lee, 1590.

Knot] Among sailors, a division of the *log*-line into half minutes: when they say "The ship's going *eight knots*," it means *eight miles* an hour.

Knowledge] Also called *nŏle-idj* and *nŏ-tidj*; but the above orthoepy is esteemed the most correct. It has excited much altercation among critics.

Knuckled] Low term for personal avarice and petty pilfering.

L changes its sound only when followed by *a* in the same syllable. Our language has but one instance wherein it is pronounced like *r*; namely, colonel (*kur-nul*). It is transposed in all words ending with *tle*, and those terminating in *cle, ble, zle*, &c.

La!] Supplied also by two other vulgarisms, *lork* and *lauck.*

Label] Also a long thin brass rule, used by mathematicians to take altitudes; a slip of parchment annexed to a deed; and pendant ribands from a mitre or coronet.

Lator] The *a*, in its former orthography, being found useless, is on that account rejected; moreover, it is its pure Latin formation. *Vide* the article *ardor.*

Laboratory] One of our earlier orthoepists insists upon accenting this word on its second syllable, for which he quotes usage and rejects authority.

Laconic] Is derived from Laconia, the ancient city of Lacedæmonia, the inhabitants of which were celebrated for a concise style.

Laconicism] Likewise spelt *laconism*, and then pronounced *lăk-on-iz-em.*

NOTE.—Laboring *banker* (*ditcher*) is creeping into use, but unadvisedly so, as it necessarily confounds itself with the leading branch of our commercial world.

Lactary, [3] milky, soft; [2] a dairy-house.	lāk-tar-re
Lacteal, [3] conveying chyle. Corruptly *lakt-yul.*	lāk-te-ul
Ladder, [2] a frame made with steps.	lād-dur
Ladybird, [2] a red insect. Sometimes *ladycow.*	lā-de-burd
Lag, [3] coming behind, slow, sluggish.	lag
Lamb's-wool, [2] liquor of ale and roasted apple.	lāms-wool
Lammas, [2] the 1st day of August.	lām-mas
Lampblack, [2] a sooty substance for painting.	lām-blak
Lamprel, [2] a kind of eel. (*lamp-ur-ul*)	lām-prul
Lanacious, [3] relating to wool. (*lan-air-yus*)	la-nā-re-us
Landgrave, [2] a German title, count, earl.	lānd-grave
Landloper, [2] a landman. Nautic. *land-lubber.*	lānd-lope-ur
Landscape, [2] the prospect of a country.	lānd-skape
Landward, [7] near the land. Vulg. called *lan-urd.*	lānd-wurd
Laniate, [5] to tear in pieces, rend, kill. (*lan-yet*)	lā-ne-ate
Lansquenet, [2] game at cards, foot-soldier.	lān-sken-et
Lantern, [2] a case for a candle. Often *lanthorn.*	lān-turn
Lapicide, [2] a stone-cutter. Corruptly *lap-e-sid.*	lāp-e-side
Lapidary, [2] one who deals in gems.	lāp-e-der-e
Larceny, [2] theft, petty robbery. (*larz-ne*)	lār-se-ne
Larch, [2] a tree of the fir kind.	lartsh
Large, [3] big, wide, copious, abundant.	lardje
Lark, [2] a bird. A low word for playing the fool.	lark
Larum, [2] an alarm. Corruptly *al-lār-um.*	lār-rum
Latches, [2] loops made by small ropes. Or *laskets.*	lātsh-ez

Ladder] "Walk *round*, not *under*, a ladder," said the ancients, who thought it, with school-boys, unlucky; whilst moderns, more reasonably, think it hazardous.

Ladybird] The French call them *Demoiselles;* the Scotch, *Virgin Marys;* and the English as above.

Lag] When used by the mob, they tack another word to the end of it, as—"He's *lag last.*"

Lamb's-wool] So named from the pulp of an apple resembling the wool of a lamb.

Lammas] Formerly written *lamb-mass*, and so called from the tenants that held lands of York Cathedral being obliged, by their tenure, to bring in a live lamb at high mass, on the 1st day of August.

Lampblack] A late philologer insists upon the *p* in his orthoepy of this word.

Lamprel] Has two other variations, *lamprey* and *lampron*, which are proper to know, as each has its admirers.

Lansquenet] When applied to a game of cards, the lower orders corrupt it into *lambskinnet.*

Lantern] Invented by King Alfred.

Larceny] Properly spelt *larciny*, being a contraction of the Latin word *latrocinium.*

Large] Speakers and writers, in alluding to the extent of a city or town, are in the habit of adding, "It is the *largest* in the world;" an importance which they confer indiscriminately on all places of magnitude. As the superlative admits of no comparison, it is clear that some other mode of expression should be adopted; such as, "It is one of the larger class of cities or towns."

Latchet, [2] a fastening, or shoe-string. lātsh-ut
Lath, [2] a thin piece of wood. Conf. with *lāthe*. lath
Lathe, [2] a turner's tool, a division of a county. lathe
Latin, [2] the old Roman language. lāt-tin
Latish, [3] somewhat late. Its primitive is better. lā-tish
Latria, [2] the highest worship. Improp. *lat-rē-ah*. lāt-re-a
Latrociny, [2] theft, robbery. (*la-trōs-e-ne*) lāt-ro-se-ne
Latten, lattin, [2] brass. From the Italian *latta*. lāt-in
Lattice, [2] a window formed of network. lāt-tis
Lava, [2] matter from a volcano. Corr. *lah-vah*. lāv-va or lā-va
Laudanum, [2] a soporific tincture. (*lod-num*) lōd-da-num
Laugh, [2] a mirthful noise. Affectedly *lef*. laaf
Laughter, [2] a merry noise, sport. (*laf-te-ur*) lāaf-ter
Launch, [5] to put to sea, &c. Vulgarly *lawntsh*. lansh
Laundry, [2] a washing-room. (*lawn-dri*) lān-dre
Laurel, [2] the name of an evergreen plant. lōr-ul
Law, [2] a rule, order. Low Londoners call it *lor*. lau
Lawfully, [7] in a lawful manner. (*lauf-le*) lāu-full-le
Lawn, [2] a plain between woods; fine linen. laune
Lawsuit, [2] a process in law; a contest. lāu-sute
Lawyer, [2] one who practises law, a pleader. lāw-yur
Lay, [5] to put, place, apply; [2] a song. la
Lazar, [2] a person afflicted with diseases. (*laiz-ur*) lāz-zur
Lazar-house, [2] a receptacle for lazars. (*laiz-ur*) lāz-zur-hous
Lazily, [7] idly, slothfully, sluggishly. lā-zul-le
Lea, [2] ground enclosed, a lawn, field. le

Lathe] When the division of a county, then pronounced similarly to *lath*.
Latin] Was the common language of Italy until 581. Hungary is the only nation in which it is now spoken. Abolished in processes of law in 1731.
Latish] Added to *goodish*, *soonish*, and others of this formation, are of low origin.
Latrociny] A literal version of *latrocinium*, now contracted into *larceny*.
Lattice] Chequers, upon the postern of a public house, denote that a game called *tables* may be played within. By approximating to a *lattice*, and being painted *red*, they were corruptly called the *red lettuce*, an ancient term for *ale-house*.
Law] The celebrated Attic laws, from whence the Roman were taken, owe their origin to those of Moses.
Lawyer] Vulgarly, but improperly, applied to the meanest pettifogger.
Lawsuit] The longest one upon record existed between the heirs of a Viscount Lisle and those of Lord Berkeley, relative to certain property in Gloucestershire: it commenced at the conclusion of the reign of Edward IV., and terminated in the beginning of that of James I.,—being a period of *one hundred and twenty years!* Giving costs originated in France, to deter litigious people from bringing lawsuits.
Lay] Corruptly exchanged for *lie*, and *vice versâ*, which is also a cockneyism.
Lazar-house] So named after *Lazarus* mentioned by the Evangelists.
Lea] Spelt also *lee* and *ley*. Many persons, upon meeting with this word in the following line of Gray's Elegy,—

"The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the *lea*,"—

have supposed, until set right, that the poet alluded to herds crossing *Lea Bridge*, or any other bridge thrown over a river of that name.

Lead,[5] to go first, guide, conduct, draw. lede
Lead,[2] the next heaviest metal to gold. led
Leafy,[3] full of leaves. Corruptly *lif-fe*. lē-fe
League,[2] a confederacy, measure of three miles. leeg
Leap,[5] to jump, start; [2] a jump, skip. leep
Learned,[6] having learning. Vulgarly *lurn'd*. lūr-ned
Learnedly,[7] with knowledge or skill. (*lurnd-le*) lūr-ned-le
Learner,[2] one who is learning any thing. lūr-nur
Leaser,[2] one who gleans or picks up corn. lē-zur
Leash,[2] a brace and a half. A sportsman's term. leesh
Leasing,[2] lies, falsehood, deceit. lē-zing
Leather,[2] the hide of an animal when dressed. lēth-thur
Leaved,[3] furnished with foliage. Improp. *lev'd*. leev'd
Leaven,[5] to ferment, taint. Sometimes *leven*. lēv-vun
Lection,[2] a reading, a difference in copies. lēk-shun
Lectionary,[2] Romish service-book. (*leks-nar-e*) lēk-shun-ur-re
Lecture,[2] a formal discourse. Also *lek-tshure*. lēk-tew-ur
Lectureship,[2] office of a lecturer. (*lek-tur-ship*) lēk-tew-ur-ship
Ledger,[2] a book next to the journal. lēdj-ur
Leech,[2] a water-worm. Anciently a *physician*. leetsh
Leeward,[3] opposite the wind. Com. *loo-urd*. lēe-ward
Left,[6] opposed to the right. Part. of *to leave*. left
Legate,[2] a popish ambassador. Com. *lig-git*. lēg-gate
Legatee,[2] one who has a legacy left. lēg-ga-tee
Legator,[2] makes a will and leaves legacies. le-ga-tōr
Legend,[2] a fabulous story. Corruptly *ledj-und*. lē-jent
Legislation,[2] giving laws. (*lee-jish-la-shun*) lēdj-ish-la-shun

Lead] The orthoepy of this word, and of the next, perplex foreigners exceedingly.
Lead] Several modern critics object to *eth*, in Biblical Writ, being added to the verb *lead*: they would recommend *s*. I cannot, however, agree with them: surely to say, "I am the Lord thy God, who *leadeth* thee by the way thou shouldst go," has more solemnity in it, and is much fitter for the majesty of the Deity, than the simple uncanonical form of *leads*.
League] When applied to a confederacy, is often vulgarised into a dissyllable.
Leap] Its long participle form is now disused, being generally written *leapt*.
Learned and *leaved*] Their contractions, *learnt* and *leaft*, are improper.
Leaser] Common people will not change the sound of the *s*.
Leash] A deceased orthoepist calls it *les*. Sportsmen are apt to confound it with the *lease* of a house.
Lecture] Properly a written, not an extempore subject. Corruptly called *lek-tur*.
Ledger] Its right and left pages are numbered alike, as 3, 3—4, 4.
Leech] I have known a person so expert and successful at *leech-catching*, in the marshes of Kent, as to make his *five* pounds a day with ease.
Left] "The stock of Mr. ——, *left* off trade." Should be—"*who has* left off trade."
Legator] Is thus accented, in order to distinguish it from its correlative, *legatee*.
Legend] Originally a book in Catholic churches, stored with the history of saints and their performances: laid aside at the Reformation.

Leisure, [2] freedom from business. (*le-zhur*) lēzh-zhur
Leisurely, [7] without hurry. (*le-zhur-le*) lēzh-zhur-le
Length, [2] the full extent. Corruptly *lenth*. length
Lengthened, [3] made long, extended. lēngth-und
Lenient, [3] indulgent. Corruptly *lene-yunt*. lē-ne-unt
Leper, [2] one with a leprosy. Commonly *le-pur*. lēp-pur
Less, [2] not quite so much. les
Lest, [8] that not. Also pronounced *leest*. lest
Let, [5] to hire. Generally mis-spelt *lett*. let
Lethe, [2] a draught of oblivion. Vulgarly *leeth*. lē-the
Let's, an inelegant abbreviation for *let us*. letz
Letter, [2] a character in the alphabet. lēt-tur
Lettuce, [2] a fine salad. Brought from Holland. lēt-tis
Lexicon, [2] a dictionary; properly a Greek one. lēks-e-kun
Library, [2] a collection of books. Corrupt. *li-bre*. lī-bra-re
Licentiate, [2] a graduate in physic. (*li-sen-shate*) lī-sēn-she-ate
Lie, [5] to lean upon. Improperly *lay*. lī
Lien, [2] a recognised commercial security. (*lion*) lēe-un
Lieu, [2] place, room, exchange, behalf. lu or lew
Lieutenancy, [2] the office of lieutenants. lēf-ten-un-se
Lieutenant, [2] a deputy, viceroy, second in rank. lef-tēn-unt
Lifeguard, [2] body-guard of the king or prince. līfe-gard
Lift, [2] a heaving upwards. Vulgarly *heft*. lift
Lig, [5] to lie in bed. A *Scotticism* now obsolete. lig
Light, [2] that by which we see or understand. lite

Lengthened] Is often usurped by the newly introduced word of *lengthy*.
Less] Commonly barbarised, when used by the canaille; as,—"*It's lesser*," (*less*).
Let] Ought to be substituted for its derivation in St. Luke, ii. 29.
Letter] The reason why the letters of our alphabet are called twenty-four, when in reality there are two more, is because *i* and *j*, together with *u* and *v*, were anciently represented by the same character; but, as this is exploded, the alphabet is now more properly said to consist of twenty-six letters. The Romans expressed all numbers by the seven letters—I, V, X, L, C, D, M. Invented in Egypt 1823 years before Christ. Those of the Hebrews are the representatives of things; as *Beth*, a *house*; *Gimel*, a *camel*.
Lexicon] Those who are fond of exalting other languages at the expense of humbling their own, generally call their Dictionaries by the more classical name of Lexicons; a term, in the learned world, exclusively confined to one in the Greek tongue.
Library] Mr. Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister, who died in 1768, was the first projector of a circulating library.
Lieu] The greater part of our triphthongs are derived from the French, and retain their vernacular sound.
Lieutenant] Sometimes called *liutenant*.
Lifeguard] Vulgarly pronounced *livegard*.
Lijt] Also a piece of hard leather put upon the heels of wooden soles.
Light] Redundant words are sure marks of a neglected education; hence the following misintroduction,—"Take the light off *of* the table."

Lighterman, [2] manager of a lighter. (*liturmun*) līte-ur-man
Lightly, [7] nimbly, easily, gaily. līte-le
Lightning, [2] flashes of light. Vulg. *lighten*. līte-ning
Lightsome, [3] luminous, gay, airy. (*li-sum*) līte-sum
Lilac, [2] flower of a tree. Barbarously *laylok*. lī-lak
Limature, [2] filings of any metal. lim-ma-tewr
Limb, [2] a member, joint, bough. (*full*) lim
Limbo, [2] hell, the confines of unblest spirits. lim-bo
Limekiln, [2] a kiln for burning lime in. (*lim-kil*) līme-kil
Limestone, [2] a stone for making lime. (*līm-stun*) līme-stone
Limn, [5] to paint a face, or take a likeness. (*full*) lim
Lincoln's Inn, [2] an inn of court, built 1229. lin-kon's in
Lineage, [2] a race. Improperly *lin-yedj*. lin-ne-aje
Lineal, [3] descending in a right line. (*lin-yul*) lin-e-al
Lineally, [7] in a direct line. Corrupt. *lin-yul-le*. lin-e-al-le
Lineament, [2] a feature. (*lin-ya-ment*) lin-ne-a-ment
Linear, [3] composed of lines. Commonly *lin-yur*. lin-ne-ar
Linguacious, [3] full of tongue, talkative. lin-gwā-shus
Link, [2] the single ring of a chain. link
Lipothymy, [2] a fainting fit. (*lip-puth-um-e*) li-pōth-e-me
Lippitude, [2] soreness of the eyes. lip-e-tewd
Liquescent, [3] melting, dissolving, growing soft. li-kwēs-sunt
Liquid, [3] fluid, soft, dissolved, clear. lik-kwid
Liquidation, [2] a clearing off. (*li-ke-da-shun*) lik-we-dā-shun
Liquids, [2] the letters or semi-vowels, *l, m, n, r*. lik-kwidz
Liquor, [2] a liquid, strong drink; [5] to drench. lik-ur
Lit, [6] participle of to light. lit

Limature] A deceased orthoepist pronounces it *li ma-tshor*.
Limb] When *b* follows *m* at the end of a word, it is never sounded: in like manner *n*, when preceded *by l*, and so situated, is quiescent.
Limbo] The Catholics, in their missals, prefer it to its first meaning.
Lime-kiln] A vitiator of *kiln* regularly changes this one into *lime-kin*.
Lincoln's Inn Fields] First enclosed with an iron railing and beautified in 1736; till then a place for airing horses, and common resort of thieves.
Lineage] Here the *ea* are not, as some would intimate, a diphthong.
Link] Written, in our pronouncing Dictionaries, *lingk*, as its true orthoepy.
Liquid] "A *liquid* fluid" is a common error.
Liquor] Is subject to the barbarous transformation of *lik-kwor*; and, among the *learned* of this class, I have overheard *liquid* quoted as an authority.
Lit] Its regular formation, *lighted*, is more correct.

REMARK:—We usually say of a man intoxicated, "That he is in liquor;" but as the liquor is evidently in him, this is a mistake: ought rather to be, "Is inebriated, drunk, or changed into a beast." Again, it is equally common to observe of that most unfortunate of all human sufferers, a lunatic, that—"He is out of his senses;" this is also a mistake; should be, "Is a maniac; has lost, or is bereaved of, his senses."

Litany, [2] a form of public prayer. Corr. *lit-ne*. lĭt-un-e
Literal, [3] word for word. Vulg. called *lit-rul*. lĭ-ter-ul
Literary, [3] relating to letters. Barb. *lit-ur-re*. lĭt-e-rar-re
Literature, [2] skill in letters. (*lit-ra-tur*) lĭt-ur-a-tewr
Lithesome, [3] pliant, nimble, weak. lĭth-sum
Lithography, [2] engraving on stone. (*lithograffe*) li-thŏg-ra-fe
Litigious, [3] inclined to lawsuits. (*le-tid-yus*) li-tĭd-jus
Litigiously, [7] in a cross manner. (*le-tid-yus-le*) li-tĭd-jus-le
Little, [3] small. Affectedly called *leet-ul*. lĭt-tul
Littoral, [3] lying near the sea-shore. (*lit-rul*) lit-ur-ul
Liturgy, [2] our common prayer. Comp. in 1547. lĭt-ur-je
Live, [5] to be in a state of life. liv
Livelong, [3] tedious, slow, whole. lĭv-long
Lively, [3] brisk, gay; [7] in a lively manner. lĭve-le
Livery, [2] a certain dress. Commonly *liv-re*. lĭv-vur-re
Liveryman, [2] wearing livery. (*liv-re-min*) lĭv-ur-re-mun
Lividity, [2] a livid color or state. li-vĭd-it-te
Living, [2] a church benefice. (*liv-in*) lĭv-ing
Livingly, [7] in a living state. (*liv in-le*) lĭv-ing-le
Livre, [2] a French coin, value 10*d*. Vulg. *liv-ur*. lē-vur
Lixivial, [3] obtained by lixivium. (*liks-iv-ul*) liks-ĭv-yul
Lixivium, [2] lye made of ashes and water. (*liksu* liks-ĭv-yum
Lizard, [2] a small creeping animal. lĭz-zurd
Llandaff, [2] a bishopric in Wales. lan-dăf
Lo! [10] look! see! Londinisms, *lor* and *lork*. lo
Loach, [2] a small fish. Mispronounced *loche*. lotsh
Loam, [2] a rich earth. Vulgarly called *loom*. lome
Loamy, [3] consisting of loam. Corruptly *loo-me*. lō-me

Litany] First used in churches about 413, and introduced into that of England in 1543.

Literature] That which constitutes it was at so low an ebb from the ninth to the fourteenth century, that scarcely a man of rank could be found, either in the church or out of it, who was able to write or read his own name.

Lithesome] Often, but improperly, pronounced *lissum*.

Little] A learned doctor recommends *lessest* as its superlative, which has not been followed, and I imagine never will.

Liturgy] Formerly the *Communion*, now generally the ceremonial of public worship

Live] "I would as *live's* (*willingly*) do it," is ungrammatical and vulgar.

Livings] In the gift of Oxford University amount to 410, and in that of Cambridge 293. The revenues of the former exceed those of the latter by about £10,000 per annum.

Livre] Also called *li-vur*. There are two sorts, the *Tournois* and the *Parisis*.

Llandaff] Which, and that of St. David, have no dean.

Loam] Called *lom* by a learned orthoepist, and spelt *lome* by some writers.

Loan, [2] any thing lent, interest of money. lone
Loath, [3] unwilling, backward, not ready. (*lothe*) loth
Loathe, [5] to hate, abhor, dislike, shun. lothe
Loathsome, [3] abhorred. Corruptly *loth-sum*. lōthe-sum
Lob, [5] to let fall carelessly. Obsolete. lob
Lobby, [2] an opening before a room, lōb-be
Lobe, [2] a part of the lungs. Pron. as written. lobe
Lobster, [2] a shell fish. Nickname for soldier. lōb-stur
Locally, [7] with respect to situation. (*lok-ul-le*) lō-kul-le
Loch, [2] a lake, body of water. (*lotsh*) lok
Locker, [2] a cupboard, ornamental lock. lōk-ur
Lockram, [2] a very coarse linen. (*luk-rum*) lōk-rum
Locomotion, [2] the act of changing place. lo-ko-mō-shun
Locum-tenens, [2] a deputy. Cor. *lok-um te-nens*. lō-kum tē-nens
Locust, [2] a very large devouring insect. lō-kust
Lodestar, [2] the pole-star. Properly *loadstar*. lōde-star
Lodestone, [2] the magnet. Corrupt. *lode-stun*. lōde-stone
Loggats, [2] an ancient game, now called *skittles*. lōg-ats
Loggerhead, [2] a blockhead, dull or stupid person. lōg-ur-hed
Logic, [2] right reasoning. Formerly *logick*. lōdj-ik
Logical, [3] of or belonging to logic. lōdj-e-kul
Logician, [2] a person skilled in logic. lo-jish-shun
Logistic, [3] relating to sexagesimals. lo-gist-ic
Log-line, [2] the line to mark a ship's way at sea. lōg-line
Logwood, [2] a wood brought from Campeachy. lōg-wood
Loin, [2] the reins, waist. Vulgarly *line*. loyn
Loiter, [9] to idle away time. Corruptly *li-tur*. lōy-tur

Loan] A loan of £1 for a week only, in 1260, produced 2*s*. interest; and 45 per cent. was allowed in 1307. The government legalised it at 10 per cent. in 1546; and, at the Restoration, it was finally reduced to 5 per cent.

Loath and *loathe*] The *a* is sometimes omitted; they are frequently confounded. A late philologer, who accented them alike, is accused of this innovation; a proof that even a Dictionary is not at all times to be depended upon. This is the common lot of all living languages, and is so peculiarly the character of the French, that if it were possible for Voltaire, its great reno ator, to revisit his country, he would find some difficulty to make himself understood.

Loathsome] Also mis-called *luth sum*.

Lobster] A term first applied, in the rebellion of 1643, to a body of horse, under Sir W. Waller, on account of their being incased in bright iron shell armour.

Locum-tenens] A Latin word: our editors, in copying a foreign name into their journals, generally do so by halves, and those halves commonly the wrong ones; that is, the Christian instead of the surnames.

Loch] Also spelt *lough*. *Ch* at the end of words take the sound of *k*.

Locust] Swarms of them infested London in 1748, and consumed all they came near.

Lodestone] Corruptly spelt *loadstone*.

Log-line] For every fourteen fathoms run out they reckon a mile.

Loiterer, [2] an idle person. Commonly *li-tur-ur*. lōy-tur-ur
Lombardy, [2] formerly all the north of Italy. lūm-bur-de
Lomp, [2] a kind of round fish. lump
London, [2] the metropolis of England. lūn-dun
London Bridge, [2] first built, and of timber, 1016. lūn-dun bridge
Lonely, [3] retired, solitary, dull, void. lōne-le
Lonesome, [3] solitary. Improperly *lun-sum*. lōne-sum
Long, [3] having length. Provincially *lung*. long
Longboat, [2] the largest boat to a ship. lōng-bote
Longe, [2] a full thrust made in fencing. lundj
Longevity, [2] great length of life, age. lon-jĕv-e-te
Longimetry, [2] the art of measuring distance. lon-jim-e-tre
Longingly, [7] with incessant wishes. lōng-ing-le
Longitude, [2] the distance of any part of the earth from east to west of any given place. lōn-ji-tewd
Longly, [7] with great liking. Now obsolete. lōng-le
Longsome, [3] dilatory. Corruptly *lung-sum*. lōng-sum
Longways, [7] in length, or extent. (*long-wise*) lōng-waze
Long-winded, [3] having good breath, tedious. long-wīn-ded
Loo, [2] the name of a game at cards. loo
Loobily, [3] awkward, clumsy. (*lube-le*) lōo-bil-le
Loof, [5] to bring near to the wind. luf
Loom, [5] to appear at sea; [2] a weaver's frame for work, tool, bird so called. loom

Loiterer] A celebrated orthoepist writes its pronunciation *loeturur*, and *loetur* that also of *loiter*.

Lombardy] Anciently, a company of Lombards, whose arms were three blue balls, emigrating to England, settled in London, and gave name to Lombard Street. They were the first who lent money upon pledges; hence the application of three balls upon the door of a pawnbroker. *Lombard* was formerly a current name for usurer.

Lomp] Doubtless the orthography has been exchanged for its orthoepy.

London] Its population from the last census (1831) is 1,474,069.

London Bridge] Being covered with houses, and built of wood, was burnt down in 1212, and three thousand lives lost.

Longe] Ancient manner of spelling the adjective *long*; almost all words terminating with a consonant being then so distinguished. They have a fish in the west of England called *long-oyster*,—not that it resembles an oyster, but the French name for it being *longouiste*, the vulgar have assigned it that corruption.

Longingly] Sometimes exchanged for *longly*; but, as this is fallen into disuse, the exchange is a bad one.

Longsome] Is not in good use.

Longways] Is often supplied by its corruption.

Long-winded] A term, in the commercial world, for one who is slow in his payments.

Loo] Some persons spell it *lu*, but are not much followed.

Loof] This marine term is, perhaps, better known when pronounced than written: a sailor spells it *luff*, which is much followed.

Loom] Was first brought into this country from Holland, about the year 1676.

Looped,[3] full of holes.	loop'd
Loose,[5] to unbind, deliver; [3] unbound. (*looze*)	loose
Loosestrife,[2] an herb. Commonly *lus-trif*.	lōose-trife
Loquacious,[3] full of chatter. (*lo-kwash-shus*)	lo-kwā-shus
Lord,[2] a title of honor. Corruptly, my *lud*.	lord
Lorimer,[2] one who makes bridles, &c. Sometimes written *lorinēr*.	lōr-e-mur
Lose,[5] to suffer loss. Confounded with *loose*.	looze
Lottery,[2] a game of chance.	lōt-ur-re
Lough,[2] a large inland body of water.	lok
Louis-d'or,[2] a French coin. Vulg. *lew-is-dor*.	loo-e-dōre
Louisa,[2] a Christian name. (*loo-zah & loo-ze*)	loo-ē-zah
Lounge,[5] to live idly. Corruptly *lunje*.	lounje
Love,[5] to regard with affection.	luv
Lovelily,[7] amiably. Often mis-spelt.	lūv-le-le
Low,[3] deep, little, poor, weak.	lo
Low,[5] to make a noise like a cow.	lōe
Lower,[5] to bring low, reduce, sink.	lō-ur
Lower,[2] cloudiness. Anciently *lour*.	lōu-ur
Lowlands,[2] marshes. Corruptly *lo-lunds*.	lō-lands
Lown,[2] a scoundrel. Properly spelt *loon*.	lune
Lowt,[5] to overpower, pout. Become obsolete.	lout
Lucerne,[2] a kind of strong grass, lamp.	lōo-surn
Lucre,[2] gain, pecuniary advantage. (*full*)	lōo-kur
Lukewarm,[3] moderately warm. Vul. *loo warm*.	lūke-warm
Lullaby,[2] a song to still babes. Also *lulla*.	lūl-la-bi
Lumbago,[2] a pain in the joints, &c. (*lumbahgo*)	lum-bā-go

Looped] Either thus or *loop-holed*.

Lord] Or *Baron*, first granted in England, by patent, to Richard II. in 1388.

Lottery] The first drawn in England was at the door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569.

Lough] Often written *loch*. It occasions much perplexity to the unlettered.

Louis-d'or] The old one is worth 17*s*. and the new £1. First coined by Louis XIII.

Louisa] This Christian name, ranking amongst the sweetest that we possess, is of modern origin; being produced, by poets and novelists, from the humbler one of *Lucy*; as is *Henrietta* from that of *Harriet*, *Marianne* from *Mary*, and the plain appellation of *Elizabeth* pruned into the more elegant of *Eliza*.

Love] Its participle, *loved*, is pronounced short (*luv'd*), except in the Scriptures, or any pathetic work: it is held pedantic to adopt the full sound in other publications.

Lovier] For *lover*, is a cockneyism.

Low] Some doubt formerly existed as to the pronunciation of this word, on account of a certain orthoepist, in his Poetic Dictionary, rhyming it with *how*.

Lower] Its orthography needs alteration, to distinguish it from the verb.

Lown] Much used in Scotland.

Lucerne] Often spelt *lucern*. Brought from the Palatinate in 1580.

NOTE:—The number of languages spoken in all parts of the earth is 3064.

Lunch,[2] food eaten between meals. luntsh
Lunette,[2] in fortification, a half moon. (*full*) loo-nēt
Lungwort,[2] a plant. Corruptly as spelt. lūng-wurt
Luscious,[3] very sweet, rich, pleasing. lūsh-shus
Lush,[3] a deep color. Low word for drink. lush
Lustre,[2] space of five years, brightness. lūs-ur
Lustring,[2] a shining silk. Barbar. *lutestring*. lūs-tring
Luxury,[2] excess in any thing. (*luks-ur-e*) lūks-shur-re
Lye,[2] a composition of wood-ashes, water, &c. li
Lymph,[2] a pure or clear fluid. Vulgarly *limp*. limf
Lymphatic,[3] mad; [2] a person mad. lim-fāt-ik
Lyre,[2] a musical string'd instrument. (*leer*) lire
Lyric,[3] pertaining to a harp. (*li-rik*) līr-ik
Lyrist,[2] one who plays upon the harp. (*lir-ist*) lī-rist

M.

Ma'am,[2] a term of courtesy and respect. mam
Macaroni,[2] a coxcomb. Vulgarly *mak-rōne-e*. mak-a-rō-ne
Machinate,[5] to plan. Corruptly *ma-she-nate*. māk-e-nate
Machine,[2] an engine, coach, swift carriage. ma-shēen
Machinery,[2] enginery, decorations in a poem. ma-shēen-ur-e
Machinist,[2] construets machines. (*mak-in-ist*) ma-shēen-ist
Mackarel,[2] a fish. Likewise spelt *mackerel*. māk-ur-ul
Mackarel gale,[2] a strong breeze. (*mak-ral gale*) māk-ur-ul gale
Mackarel-back,[2] a tall, thin, lean person. māk-rel-bak
Madder,[2] a plant much used in dying. mād-dur
Madeira,[2] in the Atlantic Ocean. (*ma-de-re*) ma-dēir-ah

Lunar month] In law, is twenty eight days; therefore a lease for twelve months is only forty-eight weeks, but a lease for a twelvemonth stands for the whole year.

Lustre] The French give a certain silk the name of *lustre*, from its brilliancy; and the good people of England, prone to innovation, have thought proper to metamorphose it into *lutestring*:—who ever heard of silk made from the strings of a lute?

Lutestring] I am afraid that this corruption is past recovery.

Luxury] In 1397, our forefathers found it necessary to restrain it by law; and, three years after, Charles of France issued an edict in these words,—"Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes."

M changes only in *compt* and *accompt*, and is not quiescent.

Ma'am] Has three improprieties—*mem*, *maim*, and *mawm*.

Machinist] Minor critics, forgetting its derivation, approve its corruption.

Mackarel] First sold on a Sunday in 1698. *Makral*, *mikril*, and *makaral*, by street-criers.

Mackarel gale] Also spelt *mackerel gale*.

Madder] Used, by the vulgar, as the comparative of *mad*; but, though regular, never chosen by correct speakers.

Madeira] Produces about 10,000 pipes of wine yearly, whilst there are upwards of 40,000 sold annually in Europe! "Give me," said a French wine merchant, "six hours' notice of what wine you like, and you shall have it out of those two casks!"

Mademoiselle,[2] an unmarried lady. (*mamzel*) mad-e-mōiz-zel
Madwort,[2] an herb. Commonly as spelt. mād-wurt
Mære,[3] famous, renowned, celebrated. mere
Magazine,[2] an arsenal, armory, pamphlet. mag-a-zēen
Maggotty,[3] full of maggots, whimsical, strange. māg-gut-te
Magi,[2] wise men, eastern philosophers. mā-ji
Magician,[2] a pretender to skill in magic. ma-jīsh-shun
Magistrate,[2] one invested with authority. mādj-is-trate
Magnanimity,[2] bravery, &c. (*mag-nām-ime-le*) mag-na-nīm-e-te
Magnesia,[2] a medicinal powder. (*mag-nīsh-e*) mag-nīsh-she-a
Magnetism,[2] power of attraction. (*magnetizn*) māg-ne-tiz-em
Magnificent,[3] splendid. (*mag-nif-e-shent*) mag-nīf-fe-sent
Magnificently,[7] grandly. (*mag-nif-e-shentle*) mag-nīf-e-sent-le
Mahogany,[2] a valuable brown wood. ma-hōg-un-e
Mahomet,[2] the prophet of the Turks. (*full*) mā-o-met
Mail,[2] armor, a bag of post letters. (*ma-ul*) male
Mainsail,[2] the main-mast sail. (*mensel*) māne-sale
Maintain,[5] to preserve, support. (*full*) men-tāne
Maintenance,[2] sustenance. (*main-tāin-uns*) māin-te-nunse
Majesty,[2] dignity, power, royal title. mādj-es-te
Malecontent,[3] discontented. (*mal-kon-tent*) māil-kon-tent
Malign,[3] malicious. Affectedly *ma-leen*. ma-līne
Malkin,[2] a dirty woman. Corruptly *mawl-kin*. māw-kin
Mall,[5] to strike with a mall. Affectedly *mel*. mawl
Malmsey,[2] a rich sweet wine. (*mem-se*) mām-ze
Mamma,[2] infantine word for mother. (*mam-e*) mam-māh
Mammillary,[3] like the paps. Corr. *mam-lur-e*. mām-mil-lur-re

Mademoiselle] A name formerly given to the wives of French gentlemen.
Maggotty] With its present stress, should be written with one *t* only.
Magistrate] Fee on qualifying is £5 5*s*. for a county, and 7*s*. 6*d*. for a city or borough.
Magnanimity] Is sometimes corruptly accented on the second syllable.
Magnesia] From the lixivium of nitre: originally sold at Rome, by a regular canon, so late as the seventeenth century.
Magnetism] Is corrupted, among the vulgar, like rheumatism.
Mahogany] Has a guttural pronunciation, among the trade, very like *mŏg-un-ne*.
Mahomet] Its pronunciation of *Ma-hŏm-et* is vulgar, and against the following authority:—

"Perhaps (for who can guess the effects of chance?)
Here Hunt may box, or *Mahomet* may dance."—DR. JOHNSON.

Mail] Letters were first conveyed by mail-coaches so recently as 1784.
Maintain] Has a subdued enunciation among lispers approaching to *minten*.
Majesty] Formerly given to popes and archbishops, and was first bestowed in England upon Henry VIII.
Malecontent] Commonly written *malcontent*.
Mamma] Commonly called *mah*: supposed to be the first syllables a child utters.
Mammillary] Sometimes written *mamillary*, and accented on *mil*.

Manchineel,[2] a large tree. (*mantsh-nul*) māntsh-in-eel
Mandrake,[2] a plant that stupifies. mān-drake
Manes,[2] departed shades. Vulgarly *mains*. mā-neez
Manger,[2] a trough to feed horses in. (*manjur*) māin-jur
Mania,[2] madness. mā-ne-a
Manille,[2] a bracelet, name of a card. (*full*) ma-nīl
Manœuvre,[2] skilful management. (*min-u-vur*) ma-nū-vur
Mantua,[2] woman's gown, kind of silk. (*mant-a.*) mānt-tchu-a
Marchioness,[2] a wife of a marquis. (*marsh-nus*) mār-shen-es
Mareschal,[2] a commander. Com. *marshal*. mār-shul
Marine,[2] belonging to the sea. (*mar-rin*) ma-rēen
Marque,[2] a ship, reprisal. Vulgarly *mar-kwe*. mark
Marquee,[2] a tent. Vulgarly *mar-kwe*. mar-kē
Marquis,[2] a title next to that of a duke. mār-kwis
Marrow-fat,[2] a peculiarly fine pea. (*mal-le-fat*) mār-ro-fat
Marsh,[2] a fen, bog. Vulgarly called *mash*. marsh
Marsh-gate,[2] near Westminster Bridge. (*Mash-gate*) mārsh-gate
Martial,[3] warlike, suiting war. mār-shul
Mass,[2] in the Roman church, is the unbloody sacrifice of our Saviour. mas
Massacre,[5] to murder. Vulgarly *mas-sa-kre*. mās-sa-kur
Master,[2] the chief in any place. (*must-ur*) mās-tur
Mastich,[2] a sweet-scented gum. (*mas-titsh*) mās-tik
Mastiff,[2] a fierce dog. Mis-spelt *mas-tif*. mās-tif
Mastlin,[2] mixed corn. *Meslin* or *misullane*. mās-lin
Matachin,[2] a very old dance. (*matsh-in*) māt-a-sheen

Manchineel] Frequently accented on the second syllable.

Mania] During the prevalence of the *Bubble company mania*, which began to be developed in 1825, millions exchanged hands, and thousands were reduced from affluence to beggary.

Mantua] Its orthoepy is much abused.

Mark] Withelred, King of Kent, unable to write, used the cross as his mark.

Marquis] Vulgarly *mar-kis*, and sometimes spelt *marquess*, or *marquiss*.

Marshal] Our field-marshal was created in 1736, and conferred on the Duke of Argyle.

Mass] *High mass* is a full choir, sacred music, and the ceremonial: *low mass*, are the prayers delivered without accompaniments.

Massacre] NOTE:—*re*, at the end of words, have the faint sound of *ur* or *er*.

Master] When a term of respect, as Mr. Fox, is then pronounced *Mister*. It is also used, in most of our provinces, to designate a laborer, the hired or occasional servant, from his employer; whilst in London no such distinction is kept up: in this respect provincials have the advantage. The prefixure of Mr. in an address is generally understood to distinguish a minister of dissent from a clergyman of the establishment; the initials of the latter's University degrees being attached to the end of his name, are thought a sufficient distinction; whereas the former, declining for the most part academical honors, has no annexation of the sort thereto, but a courteous appellation preceding it. The introduction of both is in no instance deemed proper.

Mastich] Sometimes spelt *mastic*.

Matadore, [2] a term used at ombre. (*matādur*) mat-a-dōre
Mathematics, [2] science of number and measure. math-e-māt-iks
Mather-who, [2] horse language for *come here.* māth-ur-wo
Matins, [2] early prayers. Lispingly *mit-ens.* māt-tins
Matrice, [2] the womb, a mould to cast letters. mā-trise
Matricide, [2] the murderer of a mother. māt-re-side
Matron, [2] a grave woman. Generally *māt-run.* mā-tron
Matronal, [3] suitable to a matron, grave. māt-ro-nul
Matter, [2] a yellow corruption from wounds. māt-ur
Maugre, [7] in spite of, notwithstanding. (*full*) māw-gur
Maunder, [5] to grumble. Flippantly *mandur.* māwn-dur
Mausoleum, [2] a magnificent tomb. (*mos-lum*) maw-so-lē-um
Maxillar, [3] like the jaw-bone. (*mags-zil-lur*) maks-il-lar
Mayor, [2] a chief magistrate. Vulgarly *mare.* mā-ur
Mayoralty, [2] office and dignity of a mayor. māy-ur-ul-te
Mazurka, [2] the Polish national dance. [sents. ma-zūr-kah
Me, oblique case of I, which it often *mis*-repre- me
Meagre, [3] lean, thin. Corruptly *full.* mē-gur
Measure, [5] to compute, allot. mēzh-zhur
Meconium, [2] juice of poppies. (*me-kon-yum*) me-kōne-yum
Medicine, [2] physic, a remedy; [5] to remedy. mēd-e-sin
Medicament, [2] any thing used in healing. mēd-e-ka-ment
Memoir, [2] a sketch. (*mem-war* & *mem-wore.*) me-mōir

Mathematics] With the ancients, meant all sorts of learning and discipline.
Matrice] When used in a letter-foundery, is then pronounced *mattris.*
Matronal] Has also an accent divided between the first and second syllable.
Matter] Hence—"The book is full of interesting *matter*" (*information*) is improper.
Maunder] A well known writer calls it *marnder.* A footman's *maund* is an artificial sore made by beggars on their arms, legs, &c.
Mausoleum] So named from Mausolus, who had a very superb sepulchre, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, erected to his memory by his wife Artemisia.
Mayor] A late orthoepist writes its pronunciation *mar.* London and York are the only places in which he is styled *Lord Mayor.*
Mayoralty] Improperly, not to say vulgarly, pronounced *mayoraltry.*
Mazurka] Was originally a war-dance of the province of Magur, Masovia.
Measure] Before the Imperial one was introduced, there were no less than four measures in use throughout England; viz. for wine, malt liquor, corn, and coal. Our *foot measure* owes its extent and appellation to that of an ancient British king.
Medicament] Its accent, in common use, moves to the second syllable.
Medicine] Also a term applied by the Mandans, a nation dwelling on the banks of the Missouri, to all things which they cannot understand. Improperly pronounced *med-sin,* which it is attempted to defend by the following quotation:—

"Is any sick? The man of Ross relieves,
Prescribes, attends, the *med'cine* makes and gives."

It is here, however, necessarily contracted, and is therefore no authority.

BARBARISM:—"A *mattern* (*matter*) of ten there." Properly, "*Upwards* of ten there."

Menagerie,[2] a place for keeping beasts. me-nādj-ur-ē
Merchant,[2] a commercial man. (*mar-tshant.*) mēr-tchant
Mercy,[2] clemency. Vulg. *marcy ;* corr. *murcy.* mēr-se
Mere,[2] a large lake, as that of *Windermere.* meer
Mermaid,[2] a sea-woman. Vulgarly *mare-maid.* mūr-madē
Messieurs,[2] sirs. Used only in the plural. mēs-sheers
Meteor,[2] an aërial appearance. (*mete-yur*) mē-tshe-ur
Methinks,[5] it seems or appears to me. Corrupt. me-thīnks
Methodical,[3] ranged in order. (*mēth-o-dik-ul*) me-thŏd-e-kul
Metonomy,[2] one word for another. (*metoneome*) me-tŏn-o-me
Mew,[2] a sort of cage for wintering hawks, &c. mu
Mezzotinto,[2] an engraving. Corr. *mezzotint.* mez-zo-tīn-to
Miasm,[2] an atom. Plural *miasms.* mī-az-em
Michaelmas,[2] feast of St. *Michael.* Vul. *mike.* mīk-el-mus
Michael's, St., Mount,[2] promontory in Cornwall. mīke-ulz mount
Mien,[2] an air, look. Corruptly called *mine.* mene
Militia,[2] national force. Estab. by King Alfred. me-lĭsh-shuh
Millepedes,[2] wood-lice. Sometimes *millipedees.* mil-le-peedz
Minish,[5] to lessen or lop. Now obsolete. mĭn-ish
Minotaur,[2] a fabled monster. Affect. *min-e-tur.* mĭn-no-tor
Minute,[2] part of an hour ;[3] small. (*mi-nēwt*) mīn-it
Minutia,[2] smallest part. Improper. *mi-nū-shē.* me-nu-she-a
Miracle,[2] a wonder. The canaille *marakul.* mĭr-a-kul
Misanthropy,[2] hatred of men. (*mĭsanthrope*) mis-ān-thro-pe
Miscellany,[2] a varied collection. (*mĭssĕllune*) mĭs-sel-len-ne
Mischievous,[3] destructive. Vulg. *mistsheveyus.* mĭs-chef-us

Menagerie] Its former French accent is become obsolete.
Merchant] Pronounced *marchant* in 1782; so fickle is our orthoepy.
Methinks] Though used by our best writers, is nevertheless a corruption.
Metonomy] We read in ancient authors of *white scarlet* and *green purple;* because these superb colors being originally confined to *fine linen,* old poets have applied it to that sort of *fabric,* regardless of the hue.
Mew] Formerly the neighbourhood of Whitehall was full of *Mews,* for keeping the King's hawks; hence the term as applied to his Majesty's recently large stables in that district. Improperly adopted by the keepers of livery stables.
St. Michael's Mount] First fortified by John, Earl of Oxford against King Edward IV.
Mint] A part of the borough of Southwark, erroneously supposed by the unfortunate to be privileged from arrest for debt.
Mile] A German mile is equal to 4 English ones, a Dutch 3¼, a Spanish league 3⅜, and 11 Irish miles make 14 English.
Milk] Its annual consumption in London is 15,937,500 gallons!
Ministers] Among Dissenters, are supported by their congregations, of which there are 9000 in England, who build their own chapels, and maintain their colleges, amounting to twenty, expend £150,000 annually in Christian missions, and educate 800,000 children in their Sunday Schools.
Miracle] From whence comes *miraklus,* another coin from the vulgar mint.
Miscellany] In common use, the stress is laid on the second syllable.

Misna, [2] the Jewish civil and common law.	mĭs-nah
Missal, [2] a Romish prayer or mass book.	mĭs-ul
Missile, [2] thrown by the hand. Improperly long.	mĭs-il
Missura, [2] chanting the hymn *Nunc dimittis.*	mis-sōo-rah
Mister, [3] what kind of *mister?* Obsol. (*mustur*)	mĭs-tur
Mistletoe, [2] a plant growing on the oak.	mĭz-zul-to
Mistress, [2] title of a married woman. (*missus*)	mĭs-tres
Mite, [2] a very small insect, a coin.	myte
Mithridate, [2] a medicine good against poison.	mith-re-dāte
Mitre, [2] a bishop's cap, first used in 1000.	mī-tur
Mnemonics, [2] the art of memory. (*full*)	ne-mŏn-iks
Mob, [2] a crowd. Contraction of *mobile. Vulgus.*	mob
Mobble, [5] to dress inelegantly. Now obsolete.	mŏ-bul
Mobile, [2] the populace. Usually called *mo-bēle.*	mōb-eel
Moe, [2] a greater number. Is now obsolete.	mo
Molasses, [2] dregs of sugar. Properly *melasses.*	mo-lās-sez
Momery, [2] a farce. Usually written *mummery.*	mŭm-mur-re
Monarchical, [3] suiting a monarch, regal.	mon-ārk-yul
Monastery, [2] an abode for monks, devoted to the same purposes as convents for nuns.	mŏn-as-ter-re
Money, [2] metal coined for public use.	mŭn-ne
Monger, [2] a dealer, trader, fish-boat.	mŭng-gur
Monition, [2] warning, information, instruction.	mo-nĭsh-shun
Monitory, [2] an admonition, warning, caution.	mŏn-e-tur-re
Monk, [2] one who lives in a monastery, recluse.	munk

Misna] Written by the famous Rabbi Judas, about the year of Christ 180.

Miss] Some prefer—"The *Miss Mays*" to "The *Misses May*,"—alleging the latter, though correct, to be more suited for the head of a subscription list than for familiar use. Moreover, say they, *Misses* and *Mrs.*, a married woman, directly assimilate in pronunciation.

Missura] Part of a Catholic ceremonial preceding the departure of life.

Mista'en] For *mistaken*, is often, but improperly, admitted into Dictionaries.

Mistress] Its corruption nearly supersedes the proper sound. Anciently called *dame* (now a farmer's wife), which in law still means a baronet's lady.

Mite] Also a common word for a small piece or share of any thing.

Mithridate] Because invented by Mithridates, King of Pontus, who answered twenty-two ambassadors of different nations without an interpreter.

Mitre] Invented by the Trojans.

Mnemonics] A late orthoepist retains the *m*.

Mob] Dean Swift violently opposed its political introduction into Ireland. First applied to the partisans of Lord Shaftesbury, in the reign of Charles II.

Mobble] Is to be found nowhere but in the Hamlet of Shakspeare; still the word *mob* was not in use in the bard of Avon's time.

Mobile] Accented, by some writers, on *bile*.

Monarchy] The earliest known was founded by Theseus, 1259 years before Christ.

Monastery] The first in England was erected in 597, at Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

Monomache,[2] a duel. Vulgarly *mōn-o-me-ke.* mo-nōm-a-ke
Monosyllable, [2] a word of one syllable. mōn-o-sil-la-ble
Monotony, [2] a want of variety in cadence. mo-nōt-un-e
Montem, [2] a triennial custom of Eton scholars. mōn-tem
Month, [2] the space of four weeks. munth
Montreal, [2] in North America. Corr. *montreāll.* mont-rē-ul
Monument, [2] a tomb, pillar. Vulgo *monnement.* mōn-yew-ment
Moor, [2] man of color. Prop. *maur* from *maurus.* more
Mordant, [3] biting. Should be *mordent:* from mōr-dant
More, [3] greater in number or quality. [*mordeo.* more
Morphew, [2] a white scarf, small tawny spot. mōr-few
Mortgage, [5] to pledge; [2] security. (*full*) mōr-gidje
Mosaic, [2] a variegated work with pebbles, &c. mo-zā-ik
Moschetto, [2] a West India gnat. Also *mosquito.* mos-kē-to
Moses, [2] the inspired leader of the Jews. mō-zez
Mosque, [2] a Turkish temple. Some. *mosk.* (*full*) mosk
Mote, [5] for might. Now obsolete. mote
Moth, [2] an insect. Formerly called *mawth.* moth
Mother, [2] a woman who has borne a child. mūth-ur
Mould, [2] earth, form. Improperly *mo-oold.* mold
Moyle, [2] an animal between horse and ass.
Muggy, [3] moist, damp. Corruption of *murky.* mūg-ge
Mulatto, [2] one born of a black and a white. mew-lāt-to
Mum, [2] ale brewed with wheat. mum
Murder, [5] to kill. Formerly written *murther.* mūr-dur

Monomachy] Words of an unusual form have generally a doubtful accent.

Monosyllables] Are compared by *er* and *est*, as kind, kinder, kindest; dissyllables, by more and most, as frugal, more frugal, most frugal: those ending in *y*, as happy, lovely; and in *le* after a mute, able, ample; or accented on the last syllable, as discreet, polite, easily admit of *er* and *est*, as happier, happiest. Words of more than two syllables scarcely ever admit of those terminations.

Mantem] This custom arose at that early period when the fathers of the church sold their consecrated salt for medical purposes.

Month] The Emperor Charlemagne gave names to the months.

More] If a person say—"I do not like this," another rejoins, "No *more* do I," which is equally nonsensical as ungrammatical; moreover, unless finishing a sentence, *more* always requires *than* after it: should be—"Neither do," or, "Nor do I."

Mosaic] Heretofore imagined to have been of Hebrew extraction, when in fact it is derived from the Latin *Musivum:* hence it ought to be *Mutaic.*

Moses] Because found in the water.

Mother] Also substituted for Mrs. among females of middle age and low standing.

Mulatto] The extremes either of heat or cold are alike inimical to the enlargement of the understanding: this freezes, that parches it. From the great number of *Mulattoes*, &c. that, during the exercise of my professional duties, have been entrusted to my care, not a solitary exception ever yet arose against the rule of my opinion.

Mum] Originally made in the dukedom of Brunswick.

Mure, [2] a wall. Now not used. mewer
Muss, [2] a scramble. Now disused. mus
Mussulmans, [2] Mahometans. (*muzzul-muns*) mūs-sul-manz
Mutual, [3] each acting in return to the other. mū-ti-yul
Myopes, [2] short-sighted persons. Singu. *myops*. mī-o-pez
Myriad, [2] the number of ten thousand. mīr-yud
Myrrh, [2] an aromatic gum. Corruptly *mire*. mur
Myrtle, [2] a kind of fragrant shrub or tree. mūr-tul
Mystagogue, [2] an interpreter of mysteries. mīs-ta-gog

N.

Nab, [5] to catch by surprise. Low word. nab
Nabal, [2] a churlish Jew of Carmel in Judea. nā-bul
Nabob, [2] viceroy of the Great Mogul. (*na-bōb*) nā-bob
Nadir, [2] the point opposite to the zenith. nā-dur
Nag, [2] a saddle young or small horse. nag
Naiades, [2] water nymphs. Corruptly *nades*. nāy-a-dez
Naphtha, [2] a kind of unctuous metal. nāf-tha
Narrate, [5] to relate. From the Latin of *narro*. nār-rate
Narration, [2] an account. (*na-ra-shun*) nar-rā-shun
Narrow, [5] to contract, make less. (*nar-rah*) nār-ro
Nasal, [3] belonging or relating to the nose. nā-zel
Natural, [3] produced by nature; [2] an idiot. na-tshure
Nature, [2] the native state of any thing. nātsh-ur-el
Naught, [2] worthless. Com. written *nought*. nawt
Naumachy, [2] a mock sea-fight. (*naw-mā-tshe*) nāw-ma-ke
Nauseous, [3] loathsome, disgustful. nāw-shus
Nauseously, [7] offensively, loathsomely. nāw-shus-le
Nauseousness, [2] loathsomeness. nāw-shus-nes
Naval, [3] consisting of ships. Vulgarly *nav-ul*. nā-vel

Mussulmans] I conceive this to be correct, although some make it *Mussulmen*; but we write *Ottomans* and *Germans* plural; and he who should convert them into *Ottomen* and *Germen*, would get laughed at for his pains.

Mutual] Should give place to *common* in the phrase, "Our *mutual* benefactor."

Myopes] From which comes the verb to *mope*, and the noun a *mope*.

Myriad] Erroneously applied to an indefinite number.

N has but one sound, is mute after *m*, and when preceded by *l* in the same syllable.

Nabal] On whose account the word now denotes a rich, covetous, hard-hearted man.

Nabob] Also one who has acquired a large fortune in the East Indies.

Naiades] Its Latin plural; English one, *naids*; singular, *naid* (*nay-ud*); vulgo, *nade*.

Narrate] Dr. Johnson says, but by mistake, that it is used only in Scotland.

Nature and *Natural*] Vulgarly pronounced *na-tur* and *nat-rul*.

Naught] Also substituted for *nought*, which see.

Navel, [2] part of the body. Corruptly *nāv-vul*. nā-vul
Navigate, [5] to sail, pass by water, steer. nāv-e-gate
Navigation, [2] the art of passing by water. nav-e-gā-shun
Navigator, [2] a seaman, one who pilots a ship. nāv-e-ga-tur
Navy, [2] ships of war only. Vulgarly *nav-ve*. nā-ve
Neap, [3] decrescent. Applied to the tides only. nepe
Neatherd, [2] one who keeps herds. (*nethurd*) nēet-hurd
Neb, [2] beak, mouth. Improperly *nib*. neb
Necessary, [3] needful, conclusive, fatal. nēs-es-ser-re
Necessitated, [6] obliged. Vulg. *ne-ses-se-a-tid*. ne-sēs-se-ta-ted
Necessitous, [3] pressed with poverty, needy. ne-sēs-e-tus
Necessity, [2] poverty, want, distress, compulsion. ne-sēs-se-te
Neckcloth, [2] a thing for the neck. (*nek-luth*) nēk-kloth
Nectar, [2] the feigned drink of the gods. nēk-tur
Needham, [2] an ancient town in Suffolk. nēde-em
Needle, [2] a small steel bar made use of in a mariner's compass; a thing to sew with. nēe-dul
Neese, [5] to sneeze. Is become obsolete. neze
Nef, [2] the body of a church. Corruptly *nif*. nef
Nefandus, [3] abominable, wicked. (*nēf-an-dis*) ne-fān-dus
Negation, [2] a denial, a description by negative. ne-gā-shun
Negligence, [2] acting heedlessly. (*negli-jince*) nēg-le-jence
Negotiator, [2] a manager. *Ne-gōsh-e-a-tur*. ne-gō-she-a-tur
Negro, [2] a slave. Vulgarly called *ne-gur*. nē-gro
Negus, [2] wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon. nē-gus
Neif, [2] the first, a bond-woman. Corruptly *nif*. neef
Neigh, [5] to cry like a horse, the voice of one. na

Navigation] The peculiar phraseology of this art is imported from Holland and Flanders: in like manner, the Greek and Latin supply us with all the terms to be met with in the mathematics and philosophy; as do the Italian language those of our artists and musicians; whilst our military men borrow their terms from the flexibility of the French; and the heavy-formed Saxon produce all those that are to be found in agriculture and the mechanical arts.

Navigator] Vulgarly misadopted for an excavator, or cutter of a canal.

Neb] Denotes in Scotland, when used, the bill of a bird.

Needham] "The *highway* to *Needham*" is, vulgarly, the right one to poverty.

Negation] We have an old edition of the Bible in which by mistake the negations are omitted in the decalogue: the Company of Stationers were, however, amerced in a very heavy penalty for entering the edition without discovering the errata.

Negociator] Some authorities accent it differently, but the above prevails.

Negroes] To avoid a repetition of the letter *s*, in an elision after a plural number, the apostrophe, nine times out of ten, is placed between the two last letters, instead of at the end, thus—"The *negroes'* cots." They were adjudged to be free, upon landing in this country, in 1772. Called *nigurs* by the free population of our colonies.

Negus] Brought into fashion by F. Negus, Esq. master of the horse to George I.

Neighbour, [2] one who lives near another. nā-bur
Neither, [3] not either. (*ni-thur* and *na-ther*.) nē-thur
Nemoral, [3] relating to a grove. (*ne-mō-rul*) nēm-er-ul
Nepenthe, [2] a drug that expels pain. (*nēp-enth*) ne-pēn-the
Nephew, [2] son of a brother or sister. (*nev-ve*) nēv-yew
Nephritic, [2] good for the stone. (*nif-tick*) nif-rīt-ik
Nervous, [3] strong, vigorous. (*nurv-yus*) nūrv-us
Nescience, [2] ignorance, illiterateness. (*nesh-ens*) nēsh-shense
Ness, [2] a headland point, nose. ness
Nestle, [5] to lie close, cherish. (*nez-el*) nēs-ul
Nether, [3] lower, placed below. (*nee-thur*) nēth-ur
Neuter, [3] being of neither party. (*nu-tur*) nēw-tur
Never, [7] at no time, in no degree. nēv-vur
New, [3] fresh, late, modern. (*nu*) neu
News, [2] fresh accounts of transactions. (*nuze*) neuze
Newspaper, [2] a paper of daily transactions. nūze-pa-pur
Newt, [2] a creeping animal, lizard. (*nute*) newte
Newton, [2] a borough town in Lancashire. nēwte-un
Nibbler, [2] a small biter. Mis-spelt *nibler*. nib-lur
Niece, [2] the daughter of a brother or sister. nese
Nicety, [2] accuracy, minuteness, delicacy. nī-se-te
Niche, [2] a hollow for a statue. Corr. *netshe*. nitsh
Nigh, [3] near to, allied by ties of blood. ni
Nightingale, [2] a singing bird. (*nite-in-gul*) nīte-in-gail
Nihility, [2] nothingness. (*nil-e-te*) ni-hil-e-te
Nill, [5] to refuse. Improp. written with one *l*. nil

Neighbour] Also a term used by provincials to distinguish a woman helper from a regular servant—a very reasonable distinction, and much needed elsewhere.

Neither] Requires *nor* after it; hence the inaccuracy—"*Neither* this *or* that." On the contrary, when the *n* is left out, *nor* must be put before it; as—"Is it this one?"—"No, *nor* that either." It is often confounded with *Nether*.

Nepos. Cor.] Was the first classical book printed in Russia (Moscow, 1761).

Never] Its poetical abbreviation *ne'er* is introduced in the same sort of way, by some orthoepists, as before noticed under the word *mistaken*.

News] Is formed from the initials of the four cardinal points—north, east, west, and south; a remark that has hitherto escaped notice, and singularly applicable to its universal and comprehensive meaning.

Newspaper] Sixty-six are published in London, which threw off 30,159,741 impressions last year; of this number, 200,000 were sent into the country weekly.

New year] The Jews began theirs in March, the Athenians with June, the Macedonians on the 24th of September, the Ethiopians and Egyptians 30th of August, the Persians and Armenians on the 11th thereof; but Christians of the western world commence theirs on the 1st of January: hence the conflicting data of events with which we meet in the course of our reading.

Blanc-Nez] Or *White* Head-land, on the French coast, is perhaps better known to us by the sailor's common name of *Black Ness*.

Nil] Nearly obsolete, but the noun *nil* is in good use.

VULGARISMS:—"I have *nairn* (*neither*) of '*em* (*them*)," and *nagg'd* for *aggravated*.

Nine Nations, [2] the commonalty of Brussels. nine nāish-uns
Nitency, [2] brightness, a spring. Now *obsolete*. nī-ten-se
Nitre, [2] a mineral, very cooling salt. nī-tur
Nitrous, [3] impregnated with nitre. (*nit-rus*) nī-trus
Niveous, [3] snowy, fair. Commonly *niv-yus*. nīv-e-us
Nobility, [2] persons of high rank; dignity. no-bīl-e-te
Noblesse, [2] whole body of nobles. (*no-bleez*) no-blēs
Nocent, [3] guilty. Corruptly called *nos-sunt*. nō-sent
Nodous, [3] knotty, full of knots. (*nod-dus*) nō-dus
Noious, [3] mischievous. Now *obsolete*. (*noe-us*) nōy-us
Noisy, [3] unruly. A late writer calls it *noe-ze*. nōy-ze
Nolition, [2] unwillingness, dislike. no-lish-shun
Nominal, [3] in appearance only. (*nom-nul*) nōm-in-ul
Nomination, [2] an appointment. (*nom-na-shun*) nom-in-ā-shun
Nominative, [3] a case in grammar. (*nom-a-tiv*) nōm-in-a-tiv
None, [3] not any one. (*non* and *full*) nun
Nonce, [2] a purpose, intent, design. [*sutch.*) nonse
Nonesuch, [2] unequalled. Or *nonsuch*. (*nun-* nōn-sutsh
Nonplus, [2] a puzzle. Vulgarly *nun-plush*. nōn-plus
Nonsolution, [2] not solved. (*nun-so-lu-shun*) non-so-lēw-shun
Nonsuit, [5] to quash proceedings. (*nun-sute*) nōn-sute
Nor, [8] a negative particle, neither. (*nur*) nor
North-western, [3] a violent wind. (*nor-wester*) north wēst-urn
Notable, [3] remarkable, bustling, careful. nō-ta-bel
Notably, [7] remarkably, memorably, bustlingly. nō-ta-ble
Notes, [2] for and above £100,000 are punctured. notes
Notice, [2] regard, advice. Commonly *nōt-is*. nō-tis
Notoriety, [2] publicity. Barbarously *no-tor-e-te*. no-to-rī-e-te

Noblesse] Formerly accented on the first syllable.

Nominative] In the hurry of school pronunciation, miscalled *nomnative*.

Nonce] Although said to be obsolete, still lingers in colloquial parties, and may be resolved into *once*, which it is now conjectured to represent.

None] Also one of the Romish seven canonical hours, answering to our three o'clock.

Nor] Many poets adopt it for *neither*; as,—

"*Nor* understanding aught, *nor* understood."

How much soever we may feel inclined to tolerate it in this instance, we are by no means so disposed in the following:—

"Death spares *nor* age *nor* sex."

This poetic ism is not only destitute of embellishment, but exhibits bad taste, and throws a perplexing obscurity upon the subject: although servilely copied by a multitudinous host of poetasters, it is not, on that account, a wit the less censurable.

Notable] When "bustling, careful," then pronounced *nōt-a bel*.

Notably] The same observation applies to this as the last word.

Notes] Of the above magnitude pass from the East India Company, for tea duties, to the Bank, and thence to the Excise; and being filled up in writing, to prevent alteration, are regularly pricked all over.

Notus, [2] the south wind. (*not-is*) nō-tus
Nought, [2] this character (0), same with nothing. nawt
Nous, [2] common word for sense, talent, tact. nouse
Nousel, [5] to nurse up. Corruptly *now-zel*. nūz-el
Novel, [2] a feigned story or tale. nōv-ul
Novenary, [2] number of nine. (*nuv-na-re*) nōv-en-ar-e
Novercal, [3] manner of a step-mother. (*nuvurkul*) no-vēr-kal
Novice, [2] an unlearned person. Com. *nuv-vus*. nōv-vis
Novitiate, [2] the condition of a novice. no-vīsh-she-at
Nowise, [7] not in any manner, by no means. nō-wize
Noxious, [3] destructive, criminal, guilty. nōk-shus
Nozle, [2] a nose, front. Mis-spelt *nosle*. nōz-zul
Nubile, [3] marriageable. Improperly *long*. nēw-bil
Nucleus, [2] a kernel. Corruptly *nuk-lus*. nēw-kle-us
Nuisance, [2] something offensive or hurtful. nēw-sanse
Numbedness, [2] stupefaction. (*num-nus*) nūm-ed-nes
Number, [2] many figures added, harmony. nūm-bur
Nunchion, [2] food eaten at an irregular time. nūn-shun
Nuncupative, [3] declared verbally. nun-kēw-pa-tiv
Nunnery, [2] a place for the residence of nuns. nūn-nur-re
Nuptial, [3] of or pertaining to marriage. nūp-shul
Nustle, [5] to fondle, to cherish. (*nurz-ul*) nūs-sul
Nymph, [2] a goddess of the woods, lady, virgin. nimf

O.

Oafish, [3] dull, stupid, weak. (*off-ish*) ōfe-ish

Nought] Often, in schools, miscalled *ought*, and so received commonly by others.
Nousel] A corruption from *nurtle*.
Novels] Also 168 volumes of the Civil Law added, by Justinian, to the Codex.
Nōwise] Improperly called and written *noways*.
Nozle] By being written with *z*, instead of *s*, is less objectionable: still its orthography is defective, as that of *codle*, and others of the same class.
Nudge] A common term, signifying a slight push or touch with the elbow.
Numb] When *b* follows *m* at the end of a word, it is invariably mute.
Number] A singular method of door-numbering has arisen of late in the metropolis: if any one be in a business requiring the upper part only of a house, and the number of it be 12, he announces the same by figuring the postern 12½.
Nunchion] Supposed corruption of *noon-chion*, food taken at *noon*. Some distinguish it from *lunch*, by affirming that the former applies to victuals eaten between meals, and the latter denotes a large piece of food: it must be confessed, however, that the distinction appears to be something like splitting hairs.
Nunnery] First in England was at Folkstone, Kent, founded by King Eadbald in 630.
Nuts] Acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, are all the vegetable food natural to our island, all others having been originally imported.

O is sometimes pronounced like *u*, as in *one*; takes also the sound of *u*, as in *ton*; which letter it likewise represents when slightly modulated, as in *whoobub*. Its less prominent variations are numerous.

Oak, [2] the name of a tree, or its wood. oke
Oakum, [2] old ropes or cords untwisted. ōke-um
Oar, [5] to impel by rowing. (*ō-ur*) ore
Obduracy, [2] hardness of heart, wickedness. ōb-du-ra-se
Obeisance, [2] an act of courtesy. (*o-be-sens*) o-bē-sanse
Obelisk, [2] a pyramid. Improperly *ob-lisk*. ōb-e-lisk
Obey, [5] to pay submission to. o-bā
Obit, [2] death, funeral rites. (*ob-bit*) ō-bit
Objection, [2] an adverse argument, charge. ob-jĕk-shun
Oblige, [5] to bind or force, do a favor. o-blīje
Oblique, [3] not direct. Improperly *ob-like*. ob-lēek
Oblivion, [2] forgetfulness. (*ōb-liv-yin*) o-blīv-yun
Oblivious, [3] causing forgetfulness. (*ob-liv-yus*) o-blīv-ve-us
Obnoxious, [3] liable, offensive, exposed. oh-nōk-shus
Obolus, [2] an ancient silver coin. ōb-o-lus
Obsolete, [3] disused, grown out of use. ōb-so-lete
Obtained, [6] gained, acquired, procured. ob-tāin'd
Obtension, [2] opposition, denial, dispute. ob-tēn-shun
Obtestation, [2] a supplication, prayer. ob-tes-tā-shun
Obvious, [3] evident, clear. Corruptly *ob-vus*. ōb-ve-us
Obviously, [7] evidently. Improperly *ob-vus-le*. ōb-ve-us-le
Occult, [3] secret. Frequently mis-spelt *ōk-ult*. ok-kūlt
Ocean, [2] the great and main sea. ō-shun
Ochre, [2] a coarse blue or yellow earth. (*full*) ō-kur
Odeum, [2] the choir-service of a church. o-dē-um
Odious, [3] abominable. Improperly *ode-yus*. ō-de-us
Odium, [2] hatred. Barbarously *ojum*. (*ode-yum*) ō-de-um
Odour, [2] a good or bad scent. Vulg. *ode-yur*. ō-dur
Oeiliad, [2] a glance. By some called *eyelid*. o-īl-yud

Oak] To build a ship of war of seventy-four guns requires the produce of *fourteen acres* of oak!

Oars] Signify a boat rowed by not less than two men; and *sculls* denote a small one plied by a single person only.

Obduracy] Often accented on *du*, and also called *ob ju-ra-se*.

Obey] Had anciently the preposition *to* before the person obeyed.

Oblige] Many writers strangely connect the true orthoepy with its barbarism *o-bleedge*, which the mob adopt indiscriminately with that of *obligated*.

Oblique] Retains its French form; a few endeavour to mould it into English.

Oblivious] Occasionally written *oblivial*, which is chaster.

Obolus] Formerly meant the half of any coin, of what value soever it might be.

Obtained] Has a consequence affixed to it by present writers that our language does not seem to warrant: in mentioning the adoption of any custom, act, or object, instead of saying it has obtained consideration or respect, they content themselves with stating nakedly, "it has *obtained*."

Odeum] Also a place for musicians to practise in before entering the theatre.

Odious] Has a barbarism of *o-jus*, with which a late orthoepist is chargeable.

Oeiliad] Occurs in Shakspeare's *Lear*, and is the only instance in which this triphthong is to be found.

Of, [9] concerning, according to, by, or in. ov
Off, [7] signifying distance, not near. of
Official, [2] an officer in the ecclesiastical court; [3] relating to an office. of-fish-shul
Officious, [3] importunately, forward. of-fish-shus
Offing, [2] nautical for the open or full sea. ŏff-ing
Ogle, [5] to look slily. (*og-gul*) ō-gul
Oglio, [2] a medley. Sometimes spelt *olio*. ō-le-o
Oh! [10] expressing either sorrow or anguish. o
Oil, [2] the juice of olives. Vulgarly *ile*. oyle
Oint, [5] to smear over. Corrupt. from *anoint*. oynt
Okus, [5] to administer a soporific draught. ō-kus
Old, [3] past the middle of life, ancient. old
Olid, or olidous, [3] rank. Mispronounced *o-lid*. ōl-id
Olney, [2] a town in Bucks. Formerly *oul-ney*. ōl-ne
Olympiad, [2] the space of four years. (*o-lim-pid*) o-līmp-yad
Ombre, [2] a game at cards; name of a fish. ōm-bur
Ominous, [3] foreboding ill. (*ō-min-us*) ōm-e-nus
Omniscience, [2] infinite wisdom. om-nish-shense
Once, [7] at one time. Vulgarly called *unse*. wunse
One, [3] single, any; [2] a person, an unit. wun
Onion, [2] a bulbous plant. Barbarously *ing-un*. ōn-yun
Only, [7] singly. Provincially as spelt. ōwn-le

Of and *Off*] Elementary authors, in their collection of words *similar* in sound, give these *one* and the *same* pronunciation: hence, unless accompanied by perfect euphony, a collection of this sort does much mischief.

Offal] The head, hide, and entrails of an animal, averaged at a penny per pound.

Office of coroner] Sum paid to those of Middlesex (three) for the last seventy five days of 1831 was £237. In some counties a coroner's emoluments do not exceed £75 per annum.

Officer] Every one bringing the announcement of any important achievement, usually receives a pecuniary reward, exclusive of promotion in his department.

Official] List gives 5371 magistrates for England, 1354 of whom are clerical.

Ogle] Regularly marked, in critical pronouncing Dictionaries, as *ogl*.

Oh!] Written in this manner when exclamative, or denoting pain either of body or mind; but when entreative, or addressed to another, the *h* is then omitted.

Oil] Called also *ile* by low Londoners. The firemen of Constantinople are sometimes accused of discharging *oil* from their engines instead of water.

Oint] Is rejected by good speakers, but received for *anoint* by bad ones.

Old] Requires the same remark that has been applied to *mould*.

Omega] The last, as Alpha is the first, letter in the Greek alphabet: hence their adoption in the Sacred Writings.

Omniscience] Dean Swift objects to it strongly, as he does to eccentric.

On] Is sometimes improperly displaced by *of*; as—"*of* a sudden."

One] Provincials give its *o* the same sound that it has in *hone* and *bone*. When appended, is commonly barbarised *un*, as a *little-un*.

Onion] Many speakers pronounce it *un-yun*, which is most assuredly wrong.

REMARK:—A *nold* for an *old* thing is very prevalent. The smallness of variation may render its orthoepy a subject of some nicety; but, small as it is, correct speakers will not fail to observe it.

Onyx, [2] a valuable gem. Vulgarly *unex.* ōn-iks
Opaque, [3] dark, obscure, cloudy. (*full*) o-pāke
Opera, [2] a musical entertainment. (*hop-pur-uh*) ōp-ur-uh
Opine, [5] to think. Changed to *opeen.* Obsolete. o-pīne
Opium, [2] distilled juice of poppies. (*ōpe-yum*) ō-pee-um
Opodeldoc, [2] a medical compound. (*opodildok*) op-e-dēl-dok
Oporto, [2] in Portugal, famous for its wine. o-pōr-to
Oppidan, [2] a student of King's Coll. Westmin. ōp-e-dan
Opposite, [3] facing. Vulg. *op-pō-zit, op-po-zīte.* ōp-po-zit
Optic, [2] an instrument of or for sight. ōp-tik
Optician, [2] a person skilled in optics. op-tīsh-shun
Oral, [3] delivered by the mouth. (*or-ul*) ō-rul
Orange, [2] a fine well known fruit. ōr-indje
Oratorio, [2] a sacred drama. Barb. *ōr-a-tor-re.* or-ra-tō-re-o
Orchestra, [2] a musical gallery. Also *orchestre.* or-kēs-tra
Ordeal, [2] a trial by fire or water. (*or-jē-al*) ōr-de-ul
Ordnance, [2] great guns. Vulg. *or-din-nunse.* ōrd-nunse
Ordure, [2] dung, filth. Corruptly *or-der.* ōr-jure
Organ, [2] a natural or musical instrument. ōr-gun
Orion, [2] a constellation. (*ore-yun*) ō-re-un
Orison, [2] a prayer. Generally *o-rī-zun.* ōr-re-zun
Orphan, [2] a fatherless child. ōr-fun
Orthoepy, [2] a right pronunciation of words. or-thō-e-pe
Orthography, [2] the art of spelling words. or-thōg-ra-fe
Orts, [2] fragments. Some write *oughts.* (*auts*) orts
Osier, [2] a tree of the willow kind. ō-zhur
Ost, [2] a vessel to dry malt or hops in. Or *oust.* oste

Opera] Imported from Venice, but, as thought, to the discredit of the importers.
Opium] A Turk will eat, with impunity, what would kill *twenty* Europeans!
Oporto] Its wine is called Port, of which is sold in London alone more than its vintage produces. I possess a wine-merchant's receipt for *making Port wine*, by the sale of which he is now retired upon a handsome fortune.
Opposite] Improperly made a preposition in—"It's opposite (*to*) Whitehall."
Optic] Formerly *optick;* but *k* following c, at the end of words, is now rejected.
Optician] The mob add *er* to this word, and that of *musician.*
Orange] There are two sorts, *China* (*tshi-na*), and the *Seville* (*sev-il*).
Orchestra] This is the preferable orthography. Vulgarly called *ork-us-tur.*
Ordinary] When an eating-house, barbarised *ornare.* Also the chaplain of Newgate.
Organ] First, seen in Europe was sent to Charlemagne by the Caliph Alraschid.
Orion] Consisting, as some say, of thirty-seven, others sixty-two, and the British catalogue eighty stars.
Orthoepy] Not generally in our Dictionaries, which is a great oversight.
Orthography] One of the first projectors of a regular orthography was Sir T. Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth. Altering that of nouns proper and common is a practice so general with modern authors, especially those upon Oriental subjects, that scarcely any two can agree in their orthography of the same name.

Ostrich,[2] a large bird. Commonly *ostridge*. ŏs-tritsh
Otherguise,[7] of another kind. Or *otherguess*. ŭth-ur-gise
Otherwise,[7] in another manner. (*otherways*) ŭth-ur-wise
Ought,[2] any thing. Properly written *aught*. aut
Ouphe,[2] a fairy, a goblin. Corruptly *ō-fe*. ōfe
Ouphen,[3] like an elf. Corruptly called *o-fun*. ōfe-un
Our,[4] pertaining to us. Its Londonism is *howur*. our
Ouse,[2] name of three great rivers in England. ouze
Outgrow,[5] to beat or exceed in growth. ōut-gro
Outguard,[2] the advanced guard of a party. ōut-gard
Outknave,[5] to surpass or exceed in knavery. out-nāve
Outlawry,[2] unprotected by law. Often *out-* ōut-law-re
Outlustre,[5] to exceed in lustre. [*lāw-re*. out-lŭs-tur
Outpour,[5] to send out in a stream. (*out-pōw-ur*) out-pōre
Outrageous,[3] violent, furious, mad. out-rā-jus
Outspread,[5] to spread open, to extend. out-sprēd
Outswear,[5] to overpower by swearing. out-swāre
Outwalk,[5] to beat in walking. (*full*) out-wāuk
Outward,[3] lying on the outside. (*out-urd*) ōut-wurd
Outwardly,[7] in an outward manner. (*outurdle*) ōut-wurd-le
Outweigh,[5] to exceed in weight or value. out-wā
Outwrought,[3] outdone, exceeded in power. out-rāwt
Oven,[2] an arched place for baking things in. ŭv-un
Overflown,[6] inundated, deluged. o-vur-flōne
Overhale,[5] to examine again, cover, loosen. o-vur-hāwl
Overplus,[2] a surplus. Barbarously *overplush*. ō-vur-plus
Overseer,[2] superintendant of a printing office. o-vur-sēre
Overweigh,[5] to outweigh or preponderate. o-vur-wā
Owe,[5] to be in debt. Low Londoners *ho*. o
Owl,[2] a bird that flies by night. (*houl*) oul

Ostrich] Shakspeare writes it *estridge*.
Otherguise] With its substitute, are so quaint, as to be generally disused.
Ought] Has a cockneyism of *haut*. I am the more particular upon cockneyisms, because Londoners in general think themselves out of the reach of instruction, and are therefore more liable to fall into a careless enunciation of words; and that provincials, as will sometimes happen, may not exchange their own impreprieties for those of the metropolis.
Our] The mob make its possessive case *ourn*, with *hers*, *yours*, and *theirs* also.
Ouse] That which waters Oxford has the classical cognomen of *Isis*: there is no such river in our old Geographies, or modern tradition.
Outguard] Words thus formed have usually, in town, an affected articulation.
Outpour] The canaille, with their usual facility, corrupt it into *outpower*.
Outrageous] Its former accent on *out* is on the wane, and unpopular.
Overflown] Should be *overflowed* in—"The Thames has *overflown* its banks."
Overhale] Either its orthography or orthoepy should be changed.
Overweigh] Its stress formerly lay on the first syllable.

Owler, [2] a smuggler. Now obsolete. ōul-ur
Own, [4] my own; [5] to confess, tell. one
Oxeye, [2] a plant. Vulgarly *hoks-hi*. ōks-i
Oxygen, [2] a quality generating acid. ōks-e-jen
Oyes, [7] hear ye, attend. Properly *o-yez*. (*oya*) o-yēz
Oyster, [2] a shell-fish. Corruptly *oish-stur*. oī-stur

P.

Pacific, [3] peaceable. Corruptly *pa-zif-ik*. pa-sīf-ik
Packet, [2] for passengers. Formerly *pacquet*. pāk-et
Packsaddle, [2] a saddle for burthens. (*pack-sadle*) pāk-sad-ul
Pad, [2] a robber that infests the road on foot. pad
Padder, [2] a highwayman. Mis-spelt *pader*. pād-ur
Paddler, [2] one who paddles. Spelt *padler*. pād-lur
Paddy fever, [2] the Indian *cholera morbus*. pād-de fē-vur
Pæan, [2] a song of praise or triumph. (*pain*) pē-un
Pageant, [2] show without stability. (*pa-jent*) pādj-unt
Pailmail, [3] violent. Com. written *pell-mell*. pel-mēl
Painture, [2] the art or business of painting. pāint-yure
Palaceous, [3] royal, noble. (*pa-lash-shus*) pa-lā-shus
Palanquin, [2] Indian sedan. (*pal-un-kwene*) pal-lan-kēen
Palette, [2] small hand board used by painters. pāl-let
Palfrey, [2] small horse trained for ladies. pāul-fre
Palish, [3] somewhat pale. Often sup. by *paley*. pā-lish

Own] Is subject to a singular transformation,—"Its mamma's *nown* child."
Oxford] Robert de Vere, its earl, was the first English *marquis;* so called, because governing *marches* and frontier countries.
Oxygen] This and similar words are improperly pronounced with the *g* hard.
Oyes] When used by a bellman, means that every one is to listen. It has been retained in our various courts, wherein a crier officiates, ever since the pleadings were held in law French.
Oyster] Pits for fattening them were first sunk at Rome, 90 years before Christ.

P alters only in words beginning with *ph*, then pronounced *f;* also at the end or in the middle of others. Is confounded by the Welsh and Germans with *b*, which letter it irregularly represents in *cupboard*.
Pace] A common one is three, but a geometrical pace is five feet.
Pacific] Is liable to an erroneous accent on its first syllable.
Packet] The adjunct *boat* is now seldom, if ever, used.
Pad] Hence *footpad;* now dispersed, since the introduction of the horse patrol.
Paddy fever] Or rice-fever, from failure and badness of the rice crop, which is the principal food of the Hindostanese, with whom the cholera originated.
Pæan] Because it began with *Io:* the ancient *Io pæan* answers to our *huzza*.
Page] Of honor to the King, on reaching his 17th year, is entitled to a gratuitous commission in the Guards, wherein the price of an ensigncy is £1200.
Pail-fulls] Instead of *pails*-full, may be said to be almost universal.
Painture] Some orthoepists pronounce it *pant-tshure*, and sound it long.
Pair] Unnecessarily, not to say erroneously, rendered *two pairs* (pair) of shoes.
Palfrey] Affectedly pronounced as spelt by lispers and letter-clippers.
Palish] This form is objectionable; I would recommend its meaning, or *paley*.

Palliament,[2] a robe, garment. (*pal-ya-ment*)	pāl-le-a-ment
Pallmall,[2] a game with an iron ball.	pel-mēl
Palm,[2] a tree, part of the hand, 3 inches. (*full*)	paam
Palmer,[2] a cheat, pilgrim, deer's crown. (*full*)	pāam-ur
Palmetto,[2] species of the palm-tree. (*pāum-e-to*)	pal-mēt-to
Palsy,[2] a privation of feeling.	pāul-ze
Paly,[3] pale. Now out of use.	pā-le
Pamphlet,[2] a small book not stitched.	pām-flet
Pamphleteer,[2] a *small* writer. (*pām-flut-ur*)	pam-fle-tēer
Panacea,[2] universal medicine. (*pannāshsheah*)	pa-na-sē-a
Panada,[2] bread and water boiled. Also *panado*.	pa-nā-da
Pancrass,[2] a village near London. (*pank-ridje*)	pān-kras
Pancreas,[2] an animal's sweetbread. (*pank-rus*)	pān-krese
Pane,[2] á square in a frame of glass.	pain
Panegyric,[2] an eulogy, praise. (*pa-nīdj-ur-ik*)	pan-e-jīr-ik
Panel,[2] the name of a jury-roll.	pān-ik
Panic,[2] a violent fright without just cause.	pān-ul
Panoply,[2] complete armor or harness. (*pan-a-*	pān-o-ple
Pantaloon,[2] a man's garment, buffoon. [*pul*)	pan-ta-lūne
Pantomime,[2] mimicry, dumb show.	pān-to-mime
Pantry,[2] a small room for provisions.	pān-tre
Papa,[2] a name for father; a Russian priest.	pa-pāh

Pamphlet] Corruption of *par un filet*, fastened *by a thread*.

Pancrass] Its dormitory is a favorite one among Catholics, on account, as is supposed, of some of their brethren, in Queen Elizabeth's time, having been burnt there.

Panegyric] Biblical printers must be contented with a small share of this whilst their errata upon proper names occur so repeatedly. The genealogy of Christ; Stephen's defence before the council; Paul's sermon at Antioch, and many passages in his ministry, abound with this sort of errors. There is an old edition in one of the colleges at Oxford which has the parable of the *vinegar*, instead of the *vineyard;* on which account the little wits of that University call it the *vinegar* Bible.

Pane] An old English word, signifying a part of some whole thing; as a square of glass, or boards within the wainscot-mouldings of a room.

Panel] Because the jurymen's names are written on a *square* slip of parchment, and annexed to the writ. Applied, in Scotland, to a prisoner at the bar.

Panic] Anciently, when armies were about to engage, the soldiery gave a shout, in order to intimidate their opponents. This was first adopted by *Pan*, when Lieutenant-General to Bacchus, in his Indian expedition: hence the origin of the term.

Pantechnicon] A sort of bazaar in Pimlico. Nine persons read this, and enquire of a tenth its meaning. He stares, looks awry, shakes his head, and walks on. So unfashionable is it now become for a tradesman to tell you in plain English what he is, or what he does!

Pantomime] Invented, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, by Pylades and Bathyllus.

Papa] And mamma are abbreviated *pa* and *ma*. Also title of the Pope, assumed A. D. 154.

Paper] The Chinese and Japanois make theirs with the inner bark of bamboo. Invented, in China, 170 years before Christ. At Whitehall Mill, Derbyshire, a *sheet* was made, in 1830, which would cover an acre and a half of ground.

Papillary, [3] having emulgent vessels. pa-pīl-er-e
Papillous, [3] like a nipple. (*pap-lus*) pa-pīl-us
Pappose, [3] having soft down. (*pap-ōs*) pāp-pose
Parabola, [2] one of the three conic sections. par-āb-o-lah
Paraclete, [2] a comforter. Usually *par-a-klete*. pār-a-klete
Paragoge, [2] a figure that adds a letter to a word. par-a-gō-je
Paragraph, [2] distinct part of a discourse. pār-a-graf
Parallectic, [3] pertaining to parallexes. [*let-ik.*) par-ul-lēk-tik
Paralytic, [3] palsied, having the palsy. (*par-a-* par-el-lēt-ik
Paramour, [2] a lover, wooer. Vulg. *pār-ra-mur*. par-a-môor
Paranymph, [2] a brideman, supporter, helper. pār-a-nimf
Parapet, [2] a wall breast-high. (*parapit* & *pear-* pār-a-pet
Paraphrase, [2] a wordy interpretation. [*a-pet*) pār-a-fraze
Paraphrast, [2] an explainer in many words. pār-a-frast
Parasol, [2] small umbrella. (*parasōl* & *parasōle*) pār-a-sol
Pardoner, [2] one who forgives. (*pard-nur*) pārd-un-ur
Paregoric, [3] having power to soften. par-re-gōr-ic
Parenesis, [2] persuasion. Formerly *pa-ren-ē-sis*. pa-rēn-e-sis
Paris, [2] the capital of France. Properly *pah-re*. pā-ris
Parish, [2] a particular division of land. pār-ish
Parishioner, [2] one who belongs to a parish. pa-rīsh-shun-ur
Park, [2] an enclosed ground for deer. park
Parle, [2] oral treaty, talk. (*par-le*) parl
Parliament, [2] an assembly of the three estates of this realm—king, lords, and commons. pār-le-ment
Parlous, [3] keen, waggish. Is now obsolete. pār-lus
Parochial, [3] belonging to a parish. pa-rōke-yul

Papillary] Formerly accented on *pa*.
Papillous] Sometimes accented on *pap*.
Parabola] The stress is commonly laid upon *bo*.
Paragoge] Is not much known, though the figure—"*My deary*" for "*My dear*" is in good use.
Parallectic] Unless careful, may easily get entangled with *paralytic*.
Pardoner and *Partner*] Generally, but barbarously, mingle in pronunciation.
Paregoric] The orthographical errors upon this word are multitudinous.
Paris] Manuscript copies of the Bible, in 1215, were sold in this city for £400.
Parishes] 9284 divisions of the land, by Honorius of Canterbury, in 636. In 1776 there were 14,563. Parish registers date from the establishment of our church, in 1538. First mention of churches is in a Saxon Chronicle of 1067. First built was at Glastonbury, Somersetshire.
Park] There are upwards of 2000 in England, with 68 forests, and 13 chases.
Parliament] Was instituted, as it now stands, in 1215. Its epoch is Jan. 23. 1265. The two parties of town and country were formed in the house on June 16. 1649. The first eldest son of a peer who sat therein was Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, in 1549. If a member become bankrupt, he is privileged from arrest for a year, but no longer, unless he pays his creditors in *full*. In 1274, the four *Lady Abbesses* of Shaftesbury, Berking, Winchester, and Wilton took their seats by summons in the House of Commons.

Parole,[2] words given as a pledge. (*pā-rul*) pa-rōle
Paroquet,[2] a kind of small parrot. par-o-kēt
Paroxysm,[2] a fit, its regular return. (*paroksim*) pā-roks-iz-ęm
Parricide,[2] murder, or murderer of a father. pār-re-side
Parse,[5] to resolve grammatically. (*pass* & *parz*) parse
Parsley,[2] a small well known herb. (*parz-le*) pār-sle
Parson,[2] a minister. Prop. *person*. (*pahsun*) pār-sun
Parterre,[2] a flower-garden. Commonly *pār-ter*. par-tāre
Partiality,[2] an unequal judgment. (*parshulte*) par-shi-āl-e-te
Particular,[3] singular. Vulgarly *per-tik-ler*. par-tīk-yew-lur
Partisan,[2] a partyman. Formerly *pār-te-zan*. part-e-zān
Partition,[2] a division. *Petishun* & *pūr-tish-un*. par-tīsh-shun
Partner,[2] a partaker, sharer. Corr. *pard-nur*. pārt-nur
Pasquinade,[2] a keen satire. Corr. *pāsk-in-aid*. pas-kwin-āde
Passado,[2] a push, thrust. Sometimes *passade*. pas-sā-do
Pastile,[2] a roll of scented paste. (*pastil*) pas-tēel
Pastoral,[3] rural. Often clipped into *past-rul*. pās-tur-ul
Paten,[2] a plate. Is now obsolete. pāt-en
Patent,[2] an exclusive right. Corr. *pā-tunt*. pāt-unt
Patrol,[2] one that goes rounds. Vulg. *pād-role*. pa-trōle
Patronal,[3] supporting. Formerly *pa-trō-nul*. pāt-ro-nal
Pavier,[2] one who paves or lays stones. pāve-yur
Pea,[2] a well known kind of pulse. pe
Peach,[2] a fruit. Vulg. contracted for *impeach*. peesh
Pedal,[2] large pipe of an organ. Miscalled *pedul*. pēd-ul
Pedant,[2] one with a small stock of learning. pēd-dant

Paroquet] A late writer calls it *par-o-kwet*, which is that of the vulgar.
Paroxysm] Generally, but improperly, accented on the second syllable.
Parse] Its corruption, *pass*, through heedlessness, is also a resident in schools.
Parson] A deceased orthoepist suppresses the *o* in pronouncing it. Usually applied to a Presbyterian teacher. From the Latin *persona*, a *person*.
Parterre] The Netherlands, until 1509, supplied us with vegetables; insomuch that, even if our kings desired a salad, they had to send thither for one. Our list of plants and trees originally growing in other countries exceeds 120,000!
Particular] Its erroneous accent on *par* is promoted by the pulpit and the bar.
Partisan] Its present accent is now considered the best usage.
Partition] The first of an estate was that between Abram and Lot, in Gen. c. 21.
Pasquinade] From Pasquin, a professed lampooner in ancient Rome.
Past] This contraction, by poets, of *passed* has excited much disputation.
Pastile] Made of sweet dust, wax, gum, storax, Indian balsam, flour, and turpentine.
Patent] The aggregate entered in the American Patent Office, since its establishment in 1790, is 6011; of which number 5951 remain *unrecorded*, that is, turn out, on investigation, to be destitute of the *slightest originality*.
Pavier] Written also *paver*; likewise and commonly *paviour*.
Pea] Its plural is spelt *peas*, when in the *pod*; and *peze*, if *dried* or *split*.
Peach-tree] Dedicated by the heathens to their god *Silence*, because its *fruit* is like a *heart*, and its *leaf* the *tongue*.
Pearmain] (An apple). When spoken quickly, then changed into *per-men*.
Pedant] Anciently a schoolmaster, now means an unpolished man of literature.

Peddle, [5] busy about trifles. Mis-spelt *pedle*. pĕd-ul
Pedlar, [2] a small dealer. Properly *peddlar*. pĕd-lur
Pendulous, [3] hanging. Corruptly *penjulus*. pĕn-dew-lus
Penguin, [2] a very fat bird. Commonly *pen-gin*. pĕn-gwin
Penitential, [3] expressing repentance. pen-e-tĕn-shul
Penny-a-line, [2] reporter for the London papers. pĕn-ne-a-line
Pennyworth, [2] enough for money. (*pen-ĭth*) pĕn-ne-wurth
Pentile, [2] a tile for the roof. Usually *pantile*. pĕn-tile
Penurious, [3] niggardly. Comm. *pen-yure-yus*. pe-nēw-re-us
Peremptory, [3] absolute. Formerly on *em*. pĕr-emp-tor-e
Perfect, [3] complete, pure, holy. pūr-fek't
Perilous, [5] hazardous. Anciently *perlous*. pĕr-il-us
Perform, [5] to execute. Theatricals pronounce its latter part like *form*, a seat. pur-fōrm
Perhaps, [7] peradventure. Vulgarly *praps*. per-hăps
Periwinkle, [2] a shell-fish. Corr. *pennywinkle*. pĕr-re-wink-el
Perspire, [5] to be heated. Vulgarly *prespire*. pūr-spire
Perturbed, [3] disquieted. Barbarously *purt-a-bid*. pur-tūrb-ed
Pestle, [2] a tool for pounding in a mortar. pĕs-ul
Phaeton, [2] a high, open carriage. Vulg. *fa-tun*. fā-e-tun
Phantom, [2] a fancied vision. Often *fantom*. făn-tum
Phial, [2] a small bottle. Often spelt *vial*. fī-ul
Philippic, [2] an invective. Corruptly *flip-ik*. fil-lĭp-ik
Philter, [2] a love charm. Prop. written *philtre*. fil-tur
Phlegm, [2] a watery humor of the body. flem
Phleme, [2] an instrument to bleed with. fleme

Pedlar] A corruption of *petty dealer*. Sometimes spelt *peddler*.
Pen] From the Latin *penna*, signifying the quill or hard feather of any bird.
Penitential] Psalms are seven in number; namely, 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and the 143d.
Penmanship] The most minute I ever saw is that of Mr. Budell, Ottery St. Mary, who has written the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and two verses of a Psalm in the compass of a *pea!*
Penny] Our ancient silver penny (*ex pecuniâ*) was the first coin struck in England.
Penny-a-line] Because paid so much *a line* for the information afforded.
Penny post] Was devised, in 1683, by D. Murry, upholder, Paternoster Row.
Perfect] By irregular accentuation, often confounded with the adjective.
Perilous] The *i* is sometimes improperly doubled.
Periwinkle] A pupil one day afforded an admirable rebuke to false orthoepy, by asking—"Why call them *penny-winkles*, when sold for *twopence* a pint?"
Perturbed] This is a very harsh word, and liable to much bad orthoepy.
Ph are dormant in the words phthisis and phthisical.
Phenomenon] Plural *phenomena*. In all words derived from the Greek, *ph* take the sound of *f*.
Philippic] From Demosthenes' celebrated orations against Philip of Macedon.
Phlegm] Old authors, who regulated their orthography by the orthoepy of a word, wrote it *flem*; a rule, certainly, with many advantages. It frequently commingles with *phleme*.

Phrygian Mood, [2] name of compositions played upon trumpets, hautboys, &c.		frīdj-yun mood
Phthisic, [2] a shortness of breath.	[*fort.*)	tīz-zik
Piano forte, [2] a musical instrument.	(*pe-an-ur*	pi-ān-nur fōrt-e
Piazza, a large open space, square, market, &c.		pi-āz-za
Pickage, [2] *ground* rent for booths, &c. at fairs.		pīk-aje
Picturesque, [3] exhibiting a picture.	(*full*)	pik-tur-ēsk
Piep, [5] to cry like a fowl.	Commonly *pip*.	pip
Pierce, [5] to enter, bore.	Corruptly *perse*.	peerse
Pill, [2] a small ball of physic; [5] to rob.		pil
Pill-garlic, [2] a nickname.	Prop. *pill'd garlic*.	pil-gār-lik
Piquant, [3] poignant, pricking.	Vulg. *pe-kwant*.	pē-kant
Plaid, [2] a variegated stuff.	Corruptly *plad*.	plade
Plaintiff, [2] *versus* defendant.	Improp. *plan-tif*.	plāne-tif
Plait, [2] a fold, a double.	Com. *plete* or *plat*.	plate
Plaiter, [2] one who plaits.	(*plete-ur* or *plat-ur*)	plate-ur
Plant, [2] a saplin.	Vulgarly pronounced broad.	plant
Platoon, [2] a small square body of musketeers.		pla-tōon
Pleiades, [2] the seven stars.	Also *pleiads*.	plē-a-dez
Plum, [2] a fruit; £100,000.	Also *plumb*.	plum
Plumb, [7] perpendicularly.	Ignorantly *plump*.	plum
Plump, [2] a knot.	Now corrupted into *clump*.	plump
Pluto, [2] a god who taught the use of money.		plū-to
Pole, a staff, perch, five yards and a half.		pole
Police, [2] the regulation or laws of a place.		po-lēse

Phœnix] An old palm-tree is burnt, and from its ashes springs a young palm: hence, and from its valuable uses in Palestine, the origin of the fabled phœnix.

Phthisic] Its orthography and orthoepy baffle the powers of the unlettered.

Physic] Its practice was originally confined to ecclesiastics. A physic garden was first cultivated in England in 1567.

Piazza] From the Italian; hence the Piazza of Covent Garden is the market place, and not, as supposed, the surrounding porticoes.

Pill] When a verb, should be written *peel*.

Plant] Likewise a term denoting the working materials of a factory.

Platoon] A corruption from the French word *pélotom*.

Players] Of regular habits, live long: in its accomplishment, *comedy* has a decided advantage over *tragedy*, which shows the powerful influence of cheerfulness and good temper toward the attainment of a green old age.

Pleiades] Corruptly *plades*, and written *pl'ades*.

Poland] In, £25 a year qualifies for baron, £75 for count, and £120 for prince.

Pole] A party-coloured one at a barber's denotes that he practises bleeding.

Police] Vulgarly called *pōl-lis*, as postchaise is *po sha*; and I much question if half England know *pother* by any other name than *bothur*.

COCKNEYISMS:—*Pint* for *point*, *pizun* for *poison*, *pintur* for *pointer*, and *piktur* for *picture*.

VULGARISMS:—*Pike* for *pique* (*peek*), *pik-kwet* for *piquet* (*pik-et*), *ta-te* for *potatoe*, *pik-tur es-kwe* for *picturesque*, *pintshers* for *pincers*, *viul* for *phial*, and *pil-lur* for *pillow*.

Polish,[2] a gloss. Of *Poland*, then *pō-lish*. pōl-lish
Pollaver,[2] gross flattery. Imp. writ. *palaver*. pol-lāh-ver
Polony,[2] a high-seasoned sausage. Misnamed. po-lō-ne
Polyglot,[2] a Bible in many languages. pōl-e-glot
Pony,[2] a small horse. Usually written *poney*. pō-ne
Porter,[2] the flavor of ale, beer, and twopenny. pōrt-ur
Portmanteau,[2] a leathern bag. (*portmantur*) port-mān-to
Portuguese,[2] a native of Portugal. (*por-tu-ge*) por-tew-gēze
Positive,[3] certain. Often abbreviated *poz*. pōz-e-tiv
Pot,[2] for boiling or holding liquids. pot
Potatoe,[2] an esculent root. *Potato* is wrong.
Planted in Ireland by Sir W. Raleigh, 1586. po-tā-to
Potch,[5] to boil slightly. Commonly *poach*. potsh
Pother,[5] to make a bustle. Vulgarly *both-ur*. pōth-ur
Poult,[2] a chicken. Vulgarly *pout*. polt
Precipitate,[2] a mercurial medicine. (*presipit*) pre-sīp-e-tit
Premiss,[2] an antecedent term. Improp. *pre-mis*. prēm-mis
Presentiment,[2] an indescribable fore-feeling. pre-sān-te-mong
Presidencies,[2] Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in the East Indies. prēz-e-den-seez
Press,[2] an instrument for printing. pres
Preventive,[3] hindering. Corr. *preventative*. pre-vēnt-tive
Primeval,[3] such as at first. Corr. *prīm-e-vul*. pri-mē-val
Priscilla,[2] Latin for a little old woman. pris-sīl-luh
Prisonbase,[2] a rustic play. Also *prisonbars*. prīz-un-bāse

Polony] Properly *Bologna*, made of chopped beef, bacon, pepper, ginger, and salt.
Polyglot] Cardinal Sineros, of Toledo, first published a Polyglot Bible.
Population] Of Brussels is 90,000, of which 20,000 are paupers.
Porter] Formerly, to draw a pint of porter, required an application to three separate casks, until one Harwood succeeded in making the above beverage, which, on account of its strengthening properties, was considered very beneficial to *porters*; and being drawn from one butt, was called *entire*: hence this word following the brewer's name.
Portuguese] Language must have been poor for Camoens to add 2000 words.
Pot] In strictness is a vessel made of clay: hence a *potter* and *pottery*.
Praise] The Welsh make a consonant sharp which should be flat, as *praice* (*praize*).
Premiss] Its plural, *premises*, should also be spelt with a double *s*.
Presentiment] Should be *presensation*; the original French meaning a *fore-feeling*, not *foreknowledge*.
Presidencies] They produce a revenue of twenty-three millions sterling.
Press] The first set up in England was by Caxton, in the Almonry, Westminster Abbey, 1471; who, same year, printed the first book, called "Game and Plaie at Chesse."
Price] (*Prise*) of a thing bought: *prize* (its corruption) is either the benefit derived from a lottery ticket, the reward of merit, or booty from a capture.
Printer] The title *chapel*, applied to the internal regulations of a printing-office, originated with Caxton first exercising the profession in one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey.
Prisonbase] Likewise *prisoner's base*.

Profile, [2] the side face. Corruptly as spelt. prō-feel
Prog, [2] food, provisions. A low word. prog
Programme, [2] describing the heads of an oration. pro-grām
Pronunciation, [2] utterance. (*pronounseaishen*) pro-nun-se-ā-shun
Prophecy, [2] a prediction of any thing. prōf-e-zi
Prophesy, [5] to predict, foretel, preach. prōf-e-zi
Propugner, [2] a defender. Vulg. *pro-pug-nur*. pro-pēw-nur
Protestant, [2] one who protests against Popery. prōt-is-tant
Prowl, [5] to wander. Has a double orthoepy. proul or prole
Psalm, [2] a sacred hymn. Affectedly *sam*. saam
Pseudo, [3] false, counterfeit, pretended. sēw-do
Pshaw, [2] an expression of contempt. shaw
Psyche, [2] a heathen goddess. Usually *sike*. sī-ke
Ptisan, [2] a cooling drink made from raisins. tīz-zun
Pudding, [2] a kind of food. (*pooden*) pōod-ing
Pugh! [10] denoting dislike. Often written *pooh*. pooh
Puisne, [3] younger, small, inferior. pēw-ne
Pumice, [2] a slag of fossil. Properly *pew-mis*. pūm-mis
Punctuation, [2] the method of pointing. punk-tew-ā-shun
Puppet-show, [2] a play by images. Vulg. *poppit*. pūp-pet-sho
Puritan, [2] a sectary in Queen Elizabeth's days. pēw-re-tun
Purpose, [5] to intend. Confounded with *propose*. pūr-pus
Purser, [2] the paymaster of a ship. His emolument is rated at £1. sterling per man. pūrs-sur
Put, [5] to steer, &c. Corruptly called *poot*. put

Programme] is now become fashionable, but generally misapplied, and anglicised *pro-grām-me*.

Pronunciation] Many persons have two sorts, a common one for their own domestic circle, and another of a holiday complexion for that of other people: in the former, they are slovenly in the extreme; but their neatness in the latter borders upon foppery, insomuch that it commonly terminates in the charge of affectation.

Property] The annual value of real property in England is £58,351,078. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was estimated at £4,000,000 only.

Prophecy and *Prophesy*] Require some care to avoid collision.

Protestant] (*Prod-us-un*) originated with the German Reformers of 1529, when they *protested* against the decrees made in the diet of Spires, by the Archduke of Austria and other Catholic princes.

Public debt] Of England exceeds that of all Europe *put together!*

Pudding] The canaille sink the *g* in all words with this termination.

Pulse] Is improperly pluralised; namely,—"How *do* (*does*) your pulse beat?"

Punctuation] The most remarkable violation of its rules is to be found in "Te Deum laudamus." Joseph Scaliger, who died at Leyden in 1609, says—"The use of commas and semicolons was, in my time, invented by Manutius, and entirely unknown to the ancients."

Punt] To play at basset or ombre: also a flat-bottom boat for shallow water.

Puppet show] Anciently *poppit show*.

Puts me in mind] The more proper expression is, *reminds me*.

Pythagoras] Is thought to have invented the multiplication table.

Vulgarisms:—*Providing*, *pru-en*, *sawtur*, for *provided*, *prune*, and *Psalter*.

Q.

Quarantine, [2] the space of 40 days. kwor-run-tēen
Quaternion, [2] the number four. kwa-tūr-ne-un
Quay, [2] a wharf. Improperly written *key*. ke
Quean, [2] a worthless woman. Formerly *quane*. kwene
Quelquechose, [2] a trifle, mere nothing. kēk-shoze
Quench, [5] to cool, allay. Vulgarly *skwensh*. kwensh
Quiddity, [2] a scholastic term, trifling, nicety. kwĭd-e-te
Quint, [2] a term at cards. Pronounced *kent*. kint
Quoit, [5] to throw. Prop. *coit;* and *quoif, coif*. kwoit
Quotation, [2] a citation. Corruptly *ko-ta-shun*. kwo-tā-shun
Quotient, [2] the result of division. (*ko-shunt*) kwō-shunt

R.

Rabbi, [2] a Jewish doctor. Sometimes *rāb-bi*. rāb-be
Rack, [2] an instrument of torture. rak
Radish, [2] a garden root. Corruptly *red-dish*. rād-ish
Radius, [2] a line. Corruptly called *rajeus*. rā-de-us
Raillery, [2] satirical mirth. (*rāl-lur-re*) rāil-ler-e
Ranch, [5] to force open. Corrupted from *wrench*. rantsh
Ransom, [5] to redeem. Improp. spelt *ransome*. rān-sum
Rape, [2] in Sussex, a sixth part of the county. rape
Rase, [4] to erase. Formerly spelt *raze*. raize
Raspberry, [2] a fruit. Vulg. *rars-bre* and *full*. rāz-ber-re
Ratafia, [2] a fine cordial. Corruptly *rat-a-fe*. rat-a-fē-a
Raze, [2] root of ginger. Improperly *rase*. raze
Razor, [2] a tool to shave with. Formerly *rasor*. rā-zur

Q usurps the power of *k;* is always followed by *u*, which in words from the French, as *conquer* and *liquor*, sound like *k*.

Quarantine] First established by the Venetians, in 1487.

Quaternion] By this number the ancient Pythagoreans swore; because the elements and name of God consist, in most languages, of *four* letters.

Quean] Absurdly pronounced as *queen*, the wife of a king.

Quiddity] From the barbarous Latin word *quidditus*, and can be answered only by the equally barbarous English one of *whattity*.

Quoif and *Quoit*] Having a fickle orthography, engender an impure orthoepy.

Quotient] A deceased lexicographer takes the pronunciation of *quo* to be *ko* in *quote, quoter, quota, quotidian*, and *quotient*. Where authorities differ, the best usage is to decide.

VULGARISM:—*Quart'urn* for *quarter*.

R is never silent. Delivering it with too much force is called to *whur*. Demosthenes cured its defective utterance by pronouncing it with pebbles in his mouth.

Rack] Or Duke of Exeter's daughter, because first introduced by him at the Tower, in 1437.

Rain] "How *hard* it rains!" Here *fast* might be much better employed.

Raise] Natives from the north sound it sharp instead of flat.

Raisin] A dried fruit. Its corruption, *rezun*, is defended, by a late writer, with a quotation from Falstaff; but in his loose moments of revelry.

Rape] Now superseded, in most counties, by the word *hundred*.

Read, [5] to peruse, discover, learn fully. rede
Rear, [3] raw, half roasted. Corruptly *rare*. reer
Receipt, [2] an acquittance. Often mis-spelt. re-sēet
Receptacle, [2] a place to receive things. re-sēp-ta-kel
Recipe, [2] a medical bill, prescription. (*re-seet*) rēs-se-pe
Recognisor, [2] he who gives the recognizance. re-kon-e-zōr
Recognisance, [2] a bond of record, token, badge. re-kōn-e-zance
Recompence, [2] a compensation. Often mis-spelt. rēk-om-pense
Recondite, [3] secret. Wrongly accented on *re*. re-kōn-dite
Reconnoitre, [5] to survey, review, observe. re-kon-nōy-tur
Record, [2] a register. The verb is *re-cōrd*. rēk-ord
Recusant, [2] one who refuses to communicate. re-kēw-zant
Red, [2] a high color. Corruptly *rid*. red
Red Sea, [2] properly the *sea of Edom*. red se
Redoubt, [2] a fortified outwork. (*redoot*) re-doūt
Reeve, [2] an officer, as boroughreeve. Or *reve*. reve
Regiment, [2] a body of soldiers. rēdj-e-ment
Reguerdon, [2] reward. Is now obsolete. re-gūr-dun
Regular, [3] agreeably to rule, steady. (*reglar*) rēg-yew-lur
Reign, [2] the time of kingly government. rane
Remediable, [3] capable of remedy. (*rēmedabel*) re-mē-de-a-bel
Remediless, [3] irreparable. Formerly on *re*. re-mēd-e-les
Remove, [5] to go from place to place. (*re-mœv*) re-mōove
Rendezvous, [2] a place of resort. Vulg. *full*. rōn-de-voo
Resign, [5] to give or yield up, to submit. re-zīne

Read] Should be transposed in the phrase—"He can neither *read* nor *write*;"—for if unable to *read*, it is clear he cannot *write*. Pronounced *red* when a participle.

Receptacle] Our earlier writers accented it on *re*.

Recognisance] A few only retain the *g*.

Recognisor] When the verbal noun of *recognise*, then spelt *recogniser*.

Recompence] In law-books, *bote*; hence the origin of the phrase *to boot*.

Recusant] After much disputation, is now settled as above.

Red Sea] *Edom* meaning also *red*, occasioned the Greeks to call its *sea* by that name; hence its misnomer, now beyond recovery.

Regiment] Corruptly *redjment*: its derivatives are equally ill treated.

Remediless] This accords with Dr. Johnson, though others accent it on *rem*.

Remove] If a man change his residence in the same street, he notifies it thus,—"Removing over the way," (*to the opposite* side of the street). Likewise—"*Removing* (*to the*) *next door*," holds out quite a contrary meaning to the one intended.

Resign] Has its letter *s* pronounced agreeably to the French form.

NOTE:—In words of the same sound, and which are spelt alike, with the exception of *c* and *s*, the former is invariably the noun, and the latter the verb. Giving them to students, in order to their being introduced into phrases, by way of exercise, I have ever found useful, and would strenuously recommend.

VULGARISMS:—*Rale*, *rare*, and *rezun*, for *real*, *rear* (to *raise*), and *raisin*, a grape.

Restiff, [3] **stubborn.** Vulgarly *rusty* & *res-te.* rēs-tif
Restoration, [2] **a recovery.** From *restauration.* re-sto-rā-shun
Resurrectionist, [2] **criminal exhumer of the dead.** re-sur-rēk-shun-ist
Retch, [5] **to vomit.** Same with *reach.* retsh
Reticule, [2] **a small bag.** Corruptly *ridicule.* rēt-e-kule
Retinue, [2] **a train of attendants.** (*ret-nu*) rēt-en-new
Revenues, [2] **yearly income, annual profits.** rēv-en-yews
Reverie, [2] **loose thoughts.** Or *revery.* (*rev-re*) rev-ur-ē
Reversion, [2] **a right of succession, succession.** re-vūr-shun
Revolt, [5] **to desert.** Corruptly *revault.* re-vōlt
Rhapsody, [2] **wild writing.** Wrote also *rapsody.* răp-so-de
Rheum, [2] **thin matter.** Vulgarly *ru-um.* rume
Rheumatic, [3] **a peccant humor.** (*room-a-tik*) rew-măt-ik
Rheumatism, [2] **a very acute pain.** (*rumatizen*) rew-ma-tiz-em
Rhumb, [2] **a quadrangular figure.** (*romb*) rumb
Rhyme, [2] **harmony of numbers, poetry.** rime
Riband, [2] **a fillet of silk.** Com. spelt *ribbon.* rīb-band
Ribston pippin, [2] **a favorite dessert apple.** rībs-tun pip-in
Rick, [2] **a stack of corn or hay.** Prop. *reke.* rik
Ridicule, [5] **to banter.** Corruptly *red-e-kule.* rīd-e-kule
Risk, [2] **hazard.** Anciently *risque.* risk
Roast, [5] **to dress meat before the fire.** roste
Romance tongue, [2] **barbarous Latin.** ro-mānse tung
Rome, [2] **capital of the papal dominions.** rome
Ronion, [2] **a fat woman.** Or *ronyon.* (*runyun*) rōn-yun
Rose, [2] **a flower;** [5] **of to rise.** Barbarously *rix.* roze

Restoration] Our first regular banker, Mr. *Child*, began business after this period. The establishment at Temple Bar is still kept up. *Snow*'s was the second.

Retinue] Improperly accented on the second syllable.

Revenues] Of the British clergy are £9,999,365 a year, whereof the *curates* receive £320,000; those of the *whole* of *Europe* fall short of *nine* millions: a French metropolitan has £1000, a Russian archbishop £600, and bishop £500 per annum.

Reversion] The *legal* expenses for conveying one of £200 in value, by *private* sale, are £8, which, if bought by *public auction*, are frequently swelled to £60.

Rhapsody] The original title of Homer's poems.

Rhyme] Borrowed from the Saracens, and brought to Europe in the year 500.

Ribston pippin] Because raised at *Ribston* Hall, Yorkshire, in 1688

Rick] An ancient Teutonic word, preserved in the old orthography of bishop*rick*.

Ridicule] Also a much abounding vitiation in the metropolis.

Rig] A term applied, in the money market, for forcing up the price of stocks.

Rise] Pronounced by hasty speakers *vice*, and by vulgar ones *rize*.

Rising, early] In Paris, shops are open by *six* in spring and summer mornings.

Roast] We say *roast* mutton and *roast* lamb, instead of *roasted* mutton, &c.

Romance tongue] The council of Tours, in 813, ordered the priests to preach in *romance*, that they might be understood by the people. This is still kept up.

Rome] Commonly *rume*; but as well might we say *ruman* or *hume*, for Roman and home.

Rose, under the] The ancients dedicated this flower to their god *Silenus*.

Rosin, [2] juice of the pine. Also *resin*. (*ruz-in*) rōz-in
Rouble, [2] a Russian coin worth 3*s*. 1*d*. (*rubbul*) rōo-bul
Rough, [3] rugged, uneven, severe. ruf
Rounceval, [2] a species of pea. (*runs-e-vul*) rōuns-e-val
Round-robin, [2] names written within a circle. round-rōb-in
Route, [2] road, a way. Usually pronounced *root*. rout
Routine, [2] a regular course. (*rout-tin*) roo-tēne
Royal Exchange, [2] the resort of merchants. roī-ul eks-tshānje
Rt, [2] an abbreviation upon paid bankers' bills. re-cēve'd
Rubbish, [2] any thing worthless. Lond. *rub-idj*. rūb-ish
Rubric, [2] directions in the Common Prayer. rōo-brik
Ruff, [2] a linen ornament, plain state. ruf
Ruler, [2] to rule lines. Often confound. with *rule*. rēw-lur
Russia, [2] black, white, great, and little Russia. rūsh-she-a

S.

Sabre, [2] a short broad sword. sā-bur
Sacrament, [2] the Lord's supper. (*sa-kru-mint*) sāk-re-ment
Sacrifice, [5] to offer up. (*sa-kri-fize*) sāk-kri-fise
Saddler, [2] a saddle-maker. Improperly *sadler*. sād-lur
Said, aforesaid, declared, showed. (*sade*) sed
Sailor, [2] a mariner. Corruptly *sa-lur*. sāil-ur
St. Saviour, [2] a beautiful church in Southwark. saint sāve-yur

Round Robin] Was first invented in Athens, during the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius, against the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ.
Route] Is beginning to be written and pronounced as the verb *rout*.
Row] Card alphabet, or *Christ cross-row*, because printed with a *cross*.
Royal Exchange] Named *Royal* by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29. 1571.
Rt] Should be *rd* (for *received*), which, and any other entry, is in general so intolerably executed as to defy making outs: this is inexcusable; for whatever is worth doing at all is certainly worth doing well.
Rubber] A common term in sports, giving the winner two games out of three.
Rubbish] Its ism is peculiarly confined to the elder of its *canaille*.
Rubric] On account of being distinguished by a red letter in old Liturgies.
Ruff] First worn by the Queen of James I., to conceal a wen in her neck.
Rural dean] An ecclesiastical jurisdiction over ten churches in the country. The chief rural deanery is Bocking, in Essex.
Russia] Which explains the autocrat's title—"*Emperor of all the Russias*."

VULGARISMS:—*Rubub*, *rense*, *rins*, and *romple*, for *rhubarb*, *rinse*, *runs*, and *rumple*.

S is sharp at the beginning, and soft at the end of a word.
Sabbatical year] Was every seventh, during which the ground lay fallow.
Sabre] French scholars are apt to give it the Gallic sound of *suh-bur*.
Sacrament] The *a* has sometimes the long sound, as in *sameness*.
Said] Properly, with *paid* and *laid*, should be spelt *sayed*, *payed*, and *layed*.
Sailor] Spelt *sailer* when applied to the ship. Our seamen's custom of pricking the arm with stibium is borrowed from the Chaldeans and Greeks.
St. Saviour] In 1540, was seized by the crown, and sold to the parish, who let part of it to a baker; and making his bread therein, his custom on that account increased, and he became rich.

Salad,[2] food of raw herbs. Corruptly *sallet*. săl-lad
Salary,[2] a servant's wages. (*sal-re*) săl-ur-e
Salique,[3] excluding female succession. (*sal-ik*) sa-lēke
Salmagundi,[2] a medley. Vulg. *solomon-gundi*. sal-ma-gŭn-de
Saltier,[2] a mark in form of a cross. (*salt-ur*) săwlt-yur
Salve,[2] a plaster, help, remedy. (*salv*) saav
Sal volatile,[2] an alkali. Vulgo *sal vōl-a-tile*. sal vo-lăt-e-le
Sapphire,[2] a precious stone. Vulgarly *saf-ur*. săf-fire
Sarah,[2] in Hebrew signifies a princess. să-ruh
Sardius,[2] a precious stone. Corruptly *sar-jus*. săr-de-us
Satan,[2] a bad spirit. Miscalled *sāt-tan*. să-tin
Satellite,[2] a revolving planet. (*sa-tel le-te*) săt-tel-lite
Satiety,[2] the state of being filled. (*să-she-te*) sa-tī-e-te
Satire,[2] a poem that censures vice or folly. să-tire
Saucy,[3] pert. Commonly pronounced *sas-sy*. săw-se
Sausage,[2] meat and spice rolled. Vulg. *sas-idj*. săws-sidge
Scald,[2] a scurf on the head. Vulgarly *skalt*. skall'd
Sceptic,[2] a doubter. *Septik*, misled by *sceptre*. skĕp-tik
Schedule,[2] an inventory. (*skedzul* & *shedul*) sĕd-jule
Schism,[2] a separation. Barbarously *siz-en*. sĭz-em
Scirrhus,[2] an indurated gland. skĭr-rus
Scranch,[5] to grind the teeth. Vulg. *skraunsh*. skransh
Scruff,[2] a kind of dry humor. Same with *scurf*. skruf
Secretary,[2] a writer for another. (*sek-e-ter-e*) sĕk-re-ter-re
Seed,[2] progeny. Vulgarism for *saw*. sede
Segar,[2] tobacco rolled into sticks. Com. *cigar*. se-gär
Seignior,[2] the Turkish emperor. (*se-nur*) sēen-yur
Selah,[2] *Hebrew* word equivalent to our *Amen*. sē-lah

Salamender] A lizard supposed to live in fire, which is a vulgar error.
Salary] According to Pliny, from *sal* (salt),—both being necessary.
Salve] Some state the proper word to be *salf*, and that *salves* is its plural.
Satellite] Scholars naturally glide into the Latin of *sa-tel-te-te*.
Satiety] It long evaded philologers with a most faulty orthoepy.
Satire] Also called *sá-tur*, *sát ur*, *sá-tere*, and *sát-tire*.
Saving-banks] Have upwards of *fourteen millions* in the funds. Originated at Bath.
Scald] Sometimes written *scalled*. *Scall* implies much the same thing.
Schism] A modern innovator has attempted to give the *ch* a hard sound.
Schools] Have doubled throughout the kingdom. By a law, unrepealed, a gentleman must first obtain permission from the curate, then a license from the diocesan, before he can open a school. This was to prove his efficiency, and benefit the poorer clergy. Schools were anciently kept in belfries and porches of churches.
Scirrhus] Sometimes written *schirrus*.
Sealing-wax] Invented by F. Rousseau of Auxères, about 1670.
Selah] Also denotes a pause for the *choir*. It occurs seventy-three times in the *Psalms*, and once in *Habakkuk*.

VULGARISMS:—*Samel*, *sasur*, *sis* and *says I*, and *sor*, for *Samuel*, *saucer*, *said I*, and *saw*.

Seminary,[2] a seed-plot, original, school. sēm-in-er-re
Sentry,[2] a watch. Improperly written *sentery*. sēnt-re
Separate,[5] to divide. Misspelt *seperate*. sēp-ur-et
Sepulchre,[2] a grave or tomb; [5] to bury. sēp-ul-kur
Seraglio,[2] the Sultan's harem. Improp. *full*. se-rāl-e-o
Seraph,[2] one of the superior angels. sēr-af
Sergeant,[2] a civil and military officer. sār-jant
Sermon,[2] a pious discourse. Vulgo *sarmon*. sēr-mun
Servant,[2] a menial. Barbarously *sarvant*. sārv-vunt
Service,[2] command, duty. (*sarvice*) sēr-vise
Servitor,[2] inferior college-rank at Oxford. sēr-ve-tur
Settlement,[2] a fixed place of abode, dregs. sēt-ul-munt
Sevennight,[2] seven nights and days. (*full*) sēn-it
Sevenoaks,[2] a town in Kent. Vulg. *sen-ix*. sēv-un-okes
Seville,[2] a Spanish town. Corruptly *civil*. sēv-el
Sew,[5] to join with a needle and thread. so
Sewer,[2] one who sews; passage for water: then *sŭ-ur*, but vulgarly *shore*. sō-ur
Sexton,[2] low officer of a church. (*sex-un*) sēks-tun
Shaggy,[3] rough. Improperly written *shagy*. shāg-e
Shall,[5] a defective verb. Commonly *shawl*. shal
Shalm,[2] a German musical pipe. sham
Shamois,[2] wild goat; leather so called. (*full*) shām-me
Shaving-tackle,[2] properly *shaving implements*. shave-ing-tāk-ul
Shechem,[2] the son of Hamor. (*shek-em*) shē-shem
Shew,[5] to view. Commonly written *show*. sho
Shibboleth,[2] a set word to distinguish natives from aliens. shīb-bo-leth

Seminary] Applicable only to schools for the education of young ladies.
Separate] Few, if any, words are so open to false orthography as this one.
Seraph] Biblical translators pluralise it *seraphs*; should be *seruphim*, which, when used, they call the singular, and *seraphims* plural. *Te Deum laudamus* has *seraphin*, which I take to be an error of the printer. This observation equally applies to *cherub*.
Sergeant] Its orthoepy forms an exception to the general rule.
Servant] All servants were anciently termed *knaves*.
Settlement] Should be *settling*, when applied to its last meaning.
Sevenoaks] Because *seven oaks* anciently grew where the town now stands.
Sew] Affected speakers sound it as if it rhymed with *Jew*.
Shall] The Irish and Scotch are remarkable for misapplying *shall* and *will*. *Shan't* for *shall not* is vulgar; as is *Civil* for *Seville* orange.
Shaving-tackle] *Fishing-tackle* is correct, but *shaving-tackle* ridiculous.
Shechem] The only instance wherein *ch*, in nouns proper, take the sound of *sh*.
Shew] Ungrammatically placed in—"He *shew* (*show'd*) me." Its spelling (*show*) is wrong.
Shibboleth] As the pronunciation of *bread and cheese* distinguished the English from the Flemings in Wat Tyler's rebellion; also denotes an ear of corn.

Shipwreck, [2] the loss of a ship. Vulg. ***ship-rak.*** shĭp-rek
Shire, [2] a division of the kingdom. (***sheer***) shire
Shoemaker, [2] a maker of shoes. (***shum-e-kur***) shōo-ma-kur
Shone, [6] of to shine. Improperly ***shon.*** shone
Shough, [2] a very shaggy dog. (***shuf***) shok
Shrew, [2] a peevish, vexatious woman. shru
Shriek, [5] to scream. Barbarously ***shurk.*** shreke
Shrieve, [2] a sheriff. Thus anciently. Disused. shreeve
Shuttlecock, [2] a plaything. (***shittlecock***) shŭt-tel-kok
Siccity, [2] want of moisture. (***sĭk-e-te***) sĭk-se-te
Sice, [2] a term used at dice. (***sise***) size
Sieve, [2] thing used to sift with. Corrupt. ***seve.*** siv
Sigh, [5] to lament; [2] a mournful breathing. si
Silkworm, [2] a worm that produces silk. sĭlk-wurm
Sill, [2] a threshold. Improperly ***sell.*** sil
Simony, [2] trafficking in Church property. sīm-mun-e
Simous, [3] having a flat nose. (***sim-is***) sī-mus
Singing, [3] melody. Corruptly ***singun*** or ***en.*** sĭng-in
Sire, [2] a father, title of kings. syre
Sirrah, [2] a name of reproach. (***serrah***) sŭr-ra
Sirup, [2] juice boiled with sugar. Also ***sirop.*** sŭr-rup
Site, [2] situation, position, state, spot. site
Sizer, [2] low college rank at Cambridge. sī-zur

Ship] Errors—"A *man* (*ship*) of war foundered at sea, and lost most of *its* (*her*) men." The charge for building and preparing a first-rate for service is £1000 per gun.

Shire] Improperly *sheer*, except when incorporated, as Wiltshire (*Wil-sheer*).

Shoemaker, or *Cordwainer*] Because his best materials come from *Cordova*, in Spain.

Shrew] Its pronunciation *shro* is corrupt. Also a mischievous field mouse.

Shuttlecock] Because derived from the motion of a *shuttle*.

Sieve] Not unfrequently, through negligent inattention, written *seive*.

Sigh] Of *Old Parr's* head, upon a victualler's in Aldersgate Street, is very inappropriate; for it does not often happen that frequenters of a bar, either of a public-house or court of justice, live to a great age.

Silkworm] When first hatched, 54,526 weigh one ounce; but, in less than four weeks, thirty-five of the number make the same weight! During its brief existence, it multiplies its bulk more than nine thousand fold!

Simony] From *Simon*, the sorcerer, wishing to *purchase* the gifts of the Apostles.

Singing] Its corruption is common to all words of the same termination.

Sire] A mode of address anciently confined to the kings of France.

Site] Often written *scite*. Thompson, in his Spring, misapplies it. The highest near London is Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath.

Sitting] The cockneyism *setting* is occasionally picked up by provincials.

Situate] We constantly read of a house "*situate* in"—"pleasantly and eligibly *situate*;" instead of "*situated* in"—"pleasantly and eligibly *situated*."

COCKNEYISMS:—*Sithe* for *sigh*, *setting* for *sitting*, and *setewate* for *situate*.
VULGARISMS:—"Don't *shy*" (*throw*)—"This is Howell's *slatey*" (*slate-yard*)—"What a *sight* (*number*) of birds."

Skinflint, [2] a mean sordid man. [*skurmije*.	skīn-flint
Skirmish, [5] an encounter. Barb. *skrimaje* and	skūr-mish
Skittles, [2] pieces of wood like sugar loaves.	skīt-ulz
Slabber, [5] to slaver, drivel. Vulgarly *slobbur*.	slāb-ur
Slake, [5] to quench. Improp. pronounced *slak*.	slāke
Slattern, [2] a slut. Corruptly *slut-urn*.	slāt-urn
Slaver, [5] to drivel. Vulgarly *slobbur*.	slāv-ur
Sleep, [2] repose, ease, slumber, rest.	slepe
Sleight, [2] dexterous practice. (*slite*)	slete
Slight, [3] thin, weak, trifling, small.	slite
Slim, [3] slender, thin of shape.	slim
Slipper, [2] a morning or loose shoe; [3] slippery.	slīp-ur
Slippery, [3] apt to slip. *Slippy* is barbarous.	slīp-ur-e
Slough, [2] a deep miry place, bog.	slow
Slough, [2] the skin which a serpent casts off.	sluf
Sludge, [2] dirt mixed with water. Com. *slush*.	sludje
Smally, [7] in a trifling degree. Obsolete.	small-le
Smectymnus, [2] writer against episcopacy.	smēk-tim-nus
Smell, [2] scent, odor. Barbarously *smil*.	smel
Smirch, [5] to cloud, to dusk, to soil.	smurtsh
Smithery, [2] the workshop of a smith.	smīth-ur-e
Soap, [2] substance for washing. Mis-spelt *sope*.	sope
Social, [3] familiar in conversation:	sō-shul

Skinflint] We owe this word to the Caliph Abdalmalek, who, for his avarice and meanness, was named *Radscal Hegiarah*, or *skinner of a flint!*

Skittles] Dr. Johnson calls them *kittle-pins*.

Sky and *igh*] The London singers are partial to their elongation.

Sleep] Tends to prolong life, as the pulsations of the heart are then less rapid.

Sleight] The above orthoepy properly distinguishes it from the adjective *slight*.

Slim] Dr. Johnson calls it a cant word; but the Doctor had certain peculiarities, of which this, his opinion of *slim*, is no small evidence.

Slipper] The adjective is obsolete, or used only by poets, and in romance.

Slough and *hough*] Our earlier orthoepists pronounced them alike.

Smectymnus] Composed from the initials of five ministers, who, in 1641, wrote a book, conjointly, against episcopacy.

Smiled] Is followed by an adverbial adjective; hence Thompson's error:—

> "The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
> But fortune smiled *deceitful* (*deceitf'ly*) on her birth."

Smirch] If it stray among the canaille, is then corrupted into *smudge*.

Smithery] Spelt *smithy*, if of Saxon origin, but rejected by correct writers.

Smoke] Ladies of the highest rank, in Russia, smoke segars, as fish-women do here.

Snails] Were a dainty with the Romans, who bred them in sties under rocks.

Sneeze] The practice of saluting people when they sneezed, began in 750.

Snow] Yields the Bishop of Catania a large revenue, who, collecting it from Mount Ætna, sends it to Naples, where it is used for ices.

Soap] The duty which it pays would support the pope, his army, cardinals, and priesthood! We have 580 manufacturers. First made in London in 1524.

NOTE:—*Snapt* is a familiar contraction of the participle *snapped*.

Softner, [2] a moderator. Prop. *softener*. sŏft-nur
Solace, [5] to comfort. Barbarously *so-lāce*. sŏl-is
Solder, [2] to unite with a metallic cement. sŏl-dur
Soil, [5] to daub. Corruptly *sile*. soil
Sojourn, [2] a short abode. Corruptly *sŭdj-urn*. so-jŭrn
Soldier, [2] one who fights for pay. Vulg. *so-jur*. sōle-jur
Soldierly, [3] becoming a soldier. (*so-jur-le*.) sōle-jur-le
Soldiery, [2] a body of soldiers. (*so-jur-e*) sōle-jur-e
Solecism, [2] an ism upon many words. sŏl-e-siz-em
Solemn, [3] awful, religiously grave. sŏl-em
Soliloquy, [2] talking to one's self. (*sŏl-e-kwe*) so-lĭl-o-kwe
Solitaire, [2] ornament for the neck. (*sŏl-e-ter-e*) sŏl-e-tare
Solve, [5] to resolve, clear up, explain. solv
Sombre, [3] dull, gloomy. Vulgarly as spelt. sŏm-bur
Somerset, [2] a leap. Corruption of *somersault*. sŭm-ur-set
Sonata, [2] a tune for instruments only. (*so-nā-te*) so-nāh-tah
Soot, [2] condensed smoke. Commonly *sut*. sute
Soph, [2] an under-graduate of the university. sŏf
Sophi, [2] the title of the Emperor of Persia. sŏ-fe
Sophism, [2] a fallacious argument. (*sŏfesizzem*) sŏf-iz-em
Sophist, [2] a professor of philosophy, a caviler. sŏf-ist
Sord, [2] a piece of turf. Corruptly *sod*. sord
Sough, [2] a subterraneous drain, sewer. (*sogz*) suf
Sous, [2] a French penny. (*suze* or *souze*) soo
Southerly, [3] lying from or to the south. sŏuth-ur-le
Sovereign, [2] a king. Corr. *soverin* & *suvren*. sŭv-ur-in

Society] Annual income of our religious and charitable societies is £619,643.
Soft] When accompanied with emotion, is usually lengthened into *sawft*.
Softner] This orthography is exceedingly improper.
Sojourn] Its verb has the same accentuation, though otherwise formerly.
Solder] Mechanics call it differently; but workmen ought to accept their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.
Soldier] The vulgar transform the derivatives as they do the primitive.
Solecism] May be applied to architecture: for the Roman ruin in Kew Gardens is built with Act of Parliament brick, which differs *in toto* from that of the old Roman.
Solemn] When *n* is preceded by *m*, at the end of a word, it is not sounded.
Solve] "You couldn't solve this, could you?" Thus first *answering* a question, then *asking* it, is in many people, from long habit and example, so confirmed an ism as to require no ordinary means to correct and set right.
Somerset] A Somersetshire man calls it *Zumerset*, and father *vcathur*.
Soph] In argument, a leveller of Truth at the shrine of Folly.
Sord] A supposed corruption of *sward*; greatly countenanced by a late writer.
Sort] Improperly rhymed with *port*. Errors—"These (*this*) sorts (*sort*) of goods."
Sovereign] Those of Austria, Spain, and France are personified in Dean Swift's ludicrous history of Europe, as Squires *South*, *Street*, and *Baboon*. *John Bull*, for England, originated therein. Also a piece of money, first coined by our Edward VI.
Sound] We have sixteen vowel, and twenty-two consonant, sounds.
Southerly] Our sailors call it *suth-ur-le*.

Sowl, [5] to pull the ears. Obsolete. soul
Spadiards, [2] laborers in the Cornish tin mines. spā-de-urds
Span, [5] to draw or extend; [2] also nine inches. span
Sparables, [2] shoemaker's nails. Vulg. *sparabees*. spār-a-bels
Sparerib, [2] ribs of pork with little flesh. (*spa-rib*) spēr-rib
Spatiate, [5] to range, ramble at large. (*spashe-it*) spā-she-ate
Special, [3] peculiar, particular. (*spe-shal*) spēsh-shul
Specie, [2] money. Improperly *species*. (*spesh-e*) spēe-she
Species, [2] a sort, class, order. (*spesh-eez*) spe-shēeze
Specious, [3] showy, plausible. (*spesh-us*) spēe-shus
Spectacle, [2] a show, something remarkable. spēk-ta-kel
Spermaceti, [2] oily substance got from whales. spur-ma-sē-te
Sphere, [5] to place in a sphere. (*spier*) s'fere
Spinstor, [2] in law an unmarried woman. spīn-stur
Spirit, [2] soul. Formerly and vulgarly *sperit*. spīr-it
Spinage, [2] name of a garden-herb. (*spen-aidge*) spīn-edj
Spittal, [2] a charitable foundation. spīt-ul
Spoil, [5] to rob, corrupt. Vulgarly called *spile*. spoil
Splenish, [3] fretful, peevish. Properly *spleenish*. splēn-ish
Sponge, [2] grows under the sea-rocks of Samos. spundje
Spright, [2] an apparition. Now written *sprite*. sprite
Squeeze, [5] to press, crush. Barbarously *skwedje*. skweze
Squills, [2] sea-onions that grow in Spain. skwilz
Squire, [5] to wait upon, attend, conduct. skwire
Stamp, [5] to strike with the foot. Vulg. *stomp*. stamp
Stanza, [2] a set of verses, an entire strain. stān-za

Soadiards] Because their labor is performed with spades.

Spain] Contributes 56 words to our language; the Latin, 7000; the French, 5000; the Saxon, 1700; and twenty-seven other tongues make up the remainder.

Span] Applies to new cloth extended on the rack, or taken from the *spicks*; hence the terms *span new, spick and span new*.

Spanish liquorice] Because manufactured only in Spain and Sicily.

Spectacle] Smatterers in French affectedly give it the Gallic accent.

Spermaceti] Corruptly pronounced *parmasity*.

Spider] Its bite is innoxious, but vulgarly thought venomous. So also our fable, from Palestine, of the Fox and the Grapes; a fox may destroy, but never eats grapes.

Spinster] Because anciently *spinning* a set of bed furniture before marriage.

Spittal] A corruption from hospital. Applied only to a sermon preached in a hospital; called, on that account, a *spittal sermon*.

Spoonful] Its plural, *spoonsful*, is sometimes erroneously made *spoonfuls*.

Squire] Our Dictionaries confound it with *esquire*, which is clearly wrong. Our standard Dictionary is the sole production of Dr. Johnson, whilst that of Paris is the united compilation of forty Royal Academicians: it is to this circumstance the poet alludes when eulogising the Doctor,—

"He has beat *forty* Frenchmen, and will beat *forty* more."

Stand] Many persons improperly write and say,—"Stand *an* (*on*) end."

Stanza] The term verse, when applied to the separate divisions of a poem, is improper; the signification of *verse*, in poetry, being simply but one line.

Stationer,[2] a dealer in books, paper, ink, & pens. stā-shun-ur
Statuary,[2] the art of carving images. (*stature*) stāt-yew-ar-re
Steelyard,[2] iron rod to weigh goods. (*stilyard*) stēal-yard
Stellion,[2] an animal, newt, eft. (*stil-un*) stēl-yun
Stephen,[2] the Christian name of a man. stē-vun
Stilton cheese,[2] a fine rich-flavored cheese. stīlt-un tshese
Stinging,[6] piercing, wounding. (*sting-un*) sting-ing
Stiptic,[3] the power to stanch blood. (*step-tik*) stip-tik
Stiver,[2] a Dutch coin value five farthings. stī-vur
Stockjobber,[2] a dealer in the public funds. stōk-job-ur
Stocks,[2] the funded debt of the country. stox
Stole,[6] of to steal; [2] a robe. Commonly *stool*. stole
Stomacher,[2] a lady's ornament. (*stum-udj-ur*) stūm-idj-ur
Stomachic,[3] relating to the stomach. (*stomatik*) sto-māk-ik
Stomachical,[3] same as stomachic. (*stomatekul*) sto-māk-e-kul
Stone,[5] to harden; [2] a weight, then *stun*. stone
Straight,[3] in a direct line. Often mis-spelt. strate
Strait,[2] a narrow pass or frith of the sea. strate
Strap,[2] a slip of leather. Improperly *strop*. strap
Strength,[2] force, power. Improperly *strenth*. strength
Strew,[5] to scatter. Formerly called *stru*. strow
Strike,[2] scholastic for titling sum-books. strike

Starch] Binder's paste, if made of *starch*, destroys the worm in books.

Stationer] Because taking his *station*, of old, in a public thoroughfare. Eleven copies of every book published must be deposited, gratuitously, at Stationers' Hall.

Steel] Can be made nearly three hundred times dearer than gold. Six steel watch springs weigh one grain, and sell for £2 5s.; whilst a grain of gold is worth but 2d.

Stephen] Abbreviating names is oddly regulated by the middling classes. If a mother be in want of her son *Stephen*, she informs him by calling—"*Stevy;*" but the father summonses him with—"Here, *Steve;*" or if the former call for *Robert*, it shall be—"*Bobby;*" whilst the latter shouts out—"*Bob;*" and so on. This whimsical accommodation of the gender to the person who speaks is pure English, inasmuch as it is not to be found in any other language.

Sterling] Thirty millions, have been spent upon our one hundred and three canals.

Stilton cheese] Properly *Wichcote*, being first made at this village, in Leicester.

Stinging] It is an error to shorten the second *ing* in this and similar words.

Stockjobber] Dr. Johnson assigns it a morbidly illiberal interpretation.

Stocks] The present number of fundholders, or proprietors of the national debt, is 214,823. Of the 54 millions lent to foreign powers, through the agency of the Stock Exchange, thirty have been loaned to insolvent states, from whom there does not appear to be the slightest chance of ever receiving a single penny.

Stole, groom of the] *Id est, robe*, which is understood; whilst *stole* is not only not so, but, to the unlettered, insinuates a far different meaning.

Straight] In Isaiah, xl. 3, spelt *streight*.

Straw] Men of, because, of old, *sham bail* paraded Westminster Hall with a *straw* in the shoe: now known, in *bail* courts, by a bit of paper in the hand.

Strike] Fine, or rather *drawn* writing, has been gradually waning since the days of Langford, whose elaborate specimen so long occupied a niche in the Royal Exchange: it cost him a year's labor, being, like all others, first *pencilled*, then filled in with *ink*, which must be news to the uninitiated.

NOTE:—It is a vulgar error, as believed, that "Those born at sea belong to Stepney parish." That of Marylebone is said to be richer and more populous than the principality of Wales.

Stripling, [2] a boy, because subject to *stripes*. strīp-ling
Strophe, [2] first member of a poem. Corr. *strofe*. strō-fe
Studious, [3] bookish, diligent, attentive. (*studyus*) stūde-yus
Stunned, [6] stupified. Often written *stun'd*. stunn'd
Stupe, [2] warm medicaments for a hurt. stoope
Stupendous, [3] wonderful, amazing. (*stewpenjus*) stew-pēn-dus
Stye, [2] an eyelid humor. Derivation unknown. stī
Stygian, [3] abominable, infernal. (*stig-yun*) stīdj-yun
Style, [2] a manner of writing. Also *stile*. stīle
Styx, [2] a poisonous fountain of Arcadia. stiks
Subject, [2] in the surgery, a dead body. (*subjek*) sūb-jekt
Subjected, [6] reduced to submission. (*sūbjekted*) sub-jēk-ted
Sublunary, [3] under the moon. (*sub-lōo-na-re*) sūb-lun-er-e
Subpœna, [2] a law writ. Corruptly *su-pena*. sub-pē-na
Subtile, [3] thin, fine, piercing. (*full*) sūb-til
Subtle, [3] sly, cunning, artful. (*sub-tly*) sūt-ul
Subtly, [7] slily, cunningly, artfully. (*sub-tle*) sūt-le
Subtract, [5] to deduct. Often spelt *substract*. sub-trāct
Suburbs, [2] the outparts of a city. sūb-urbz
Such, [4] similar. Often barbarised *sich*. sutsh
Sugar, [2] the *salt* of sugar-cane. (*sewg-ur*) shōog-gur
Suggest, [5] to hint. Improperly as spelt. sud-jēst
Suicide, [2] self-murder, a self-murderer. sēw-e-side
Suit, [5] to fit, adopt, agree, dress. sute
Suite, [2] a number of attendants, retinue. swete
Sulphur, [2] a hot clammy substance, brimstone. sūl-fur
Sultan, [2] Arabic word for king, lord, or ruler. sūl-tun
Summons, [2] a call of authority, citation. sūm-munz

Stupe] The mob apply this word to a stupid fellow; as they also do the singularly barbarous one of *horum-snorum* to a sort of half-savage dolt.

Stupendous] Corruptly *stewpendious*.

Styx] Also a feigned river in Hades, by which the gods swore; and he who swore falsely was banished from Elysium for one thousand years.

Subject] Formerly, a resurrectionist found it difficult to get £2 for one: he can now obtain £12. (In Paris but 5*s*.). Hence the temptation to this odious traffic.

Subtile and *Subtle*] Some confound their meaning and orthoepy.

Suburbs] Give forty-nine parishes to London, forming a whole of one hundred and forty eight. Their "Bills of Mortality" originated in the pestilence of 1592.

Sugar] The duty which we pay upon it fully equals the whole American revenue! The population of Canada, or British America, is half a million.

Suicides] In Paris, for thirty years past, by hanging and shooting, average three hundred a year! mainly owing to the multiplicity of gaming houses.

Suite] Those who are ignorant of its French extraction miscall it *sute*.

Summons] In the County Court, even by *misnomer*, does not bar process unless pleaded; otherwise plaintiff *identifies*, and so obtains both debt and costs.

Sun-dial] First set up at Rome, by P. Cursor, 301 years before Christ.

NOTE:—Subjects for legislation, when before the House, are *bills*; but, on passing, then become *Acts* of Parliament.

Superb,[3] magnificent, grand, pompous. soo-pūrb
Superior,[3] higher, greater. (*shoo-pere-yur*) soo-pēre-yur
Superlative,[3] the highest comparison. soo-pūr-la-tiv
Supernumerary,[2] an auxiliary. (*supernum-re*) su-pur-nēwm-e-
Sure,[3] certain, true. Corruptly *su-ur*. shure [ra-re
Surgeon,[2] an operator. Formerly *chirurgeon*. sūr-jen
Surgery,[2] a surgeon's shop. Or *surgeonry*. sūrj-e-re
Surname,[2] a family, not the baptismal name. sūr-name
Surprising,[3] wonderful. Vulg. *surpriz-n*. sur-prīze-ing
Surtout,[2] a large upper coat. Usually *sur-too*. sur-tōot
Susan,[2] in Hebrew denotes a *lily*. sū-zun
Suture,[2] the act of sewing up wounds. sēw-tshure
Swam,[6] of to swim. Formerly, & vulgo, *swom*. swam
Swamp,[2] a marsh, bog, fen. Vulgo *swomp*. swamp
Swankum,[2] last draught in a mug of ale. swānk-um
Swingeing,[3] great, huge, large, immense. swīndj-ing
Swinging,[6] an infantine amusement. swīng-ing
Switch,[2] a small twig. Corruptly called *swish*. switsh
Sword,[2] a sharp weapon. (*full*) sorde
Swore,[6] pret. of to swear. Corruptly *sore*. swore
Sylph,[2] a fairy nymph, a wood nymph. silf
Syncope,[2] a fainting fit. Mispron. *sin-kope*. sīn-ko-pe
Systole,[2] contraction of the heart. (*sīs-tole*) sīs-to-le

T.

Tabor,[2] a small drum. *Taboret* or *taborine*. ta-bur
Tacit,[3] implied, silent. Corruptly *tās-it*. tā-sit
Taffety,[2] a thin silk. Also spelt *taffeta*. tāf-fe-te

Superb] Many, clearly misled by a late philologer, call it *shupurb*.
Superior] Implies comparison, and, unless ending a sentence, has *to* after it.
Superlative] Often misused; as,—"John and Thomas are tall, but John is the tallest" (*taller*). The same error is made when the *superlative* is formed by *most*.
Supper] A hearty one may be called the many-headed monster of disease.
Surgery] A corruption of *chirurgery*.
Surname] A Highlander prefixes *Mac*, the *son* of—as *Mac*donald; but a Lowlander appends it, namely, Donald*son*.
Susan] From *Susianha*, a province in Persia, abounding with lilies.
Suture] Has a very erroneous orthoepy of *shu-tshur*.
Swan] Has been known to live to the great age of two hundred years!
Swankum] The tipplers of Braintree and Bocking, Essex, divide a tankard of ale into three draughts, which they call *neckum*, *sinkum*, and *swankum*.
Sweeper] Of a street-crossing in London often picks up six or seven shillings a day.
Swingeing] This spelling properly distinguishes it from the participle.
Sword] The Arabians call it by 1000 names; a lion, 500; and a serpent, 200.
Swore] The participle *sworn* is also corrupted into *sorn*.

T is an independent character, especially if ending or beginning a word.
Tailor] If the trade, and *Taylor* when the name of a man.
Taint] A low abbreviation for *attaint* and *it is not*.

Talk,[5] to speak.	Improperly as spelt.	tawk
Tallow,[2] hard fat melted.	Barbarised *tal-lur*.	tăl-lo
Talmud,[2] the Jewish law.	Or *thalmud*.	tăl-mud
Tapis,[2] on the *carpet*.	From House of Lords,	ta-pē
Tassel,[2] a bunch of silk.	Corruptly *taws-sul*.	tăs-sul
Tawdrey,[3] meanly, showy, gairish, gaudy.		tâu-dre
Tax,[2] raised arbitrarily in 1100; on land, 991.		taks
Tea,[2] a plant imported from China in 1591.		te
Tear,[2] water from the eye, moisture.		teer
Tear,[5] to rend or pull in pieces, spoil.		tare
Techy,[3] peevish.	Corrupted like *tetchy*.	tĕtsh-e
Te Deum,[2] a hymn of the Church.		te dē-um
Teens,[2] the years between 12 and 20.	(*tens*)	tenes
Teint,[2] a color, touch of the pencil.	Or *tint*.	tint
Tenet,[2] opinion.	Also written *tenent*. (*te-nit*)	tĕn-nit
Tenour,[2] a purport.	Now written *tenor*.	tĕn-ur
Term-trotter,[2] keeper of University half-terms.		turm-trŏt-ur
Tertian,[3] returning every third day.		tĕrsh-un
Tete,[2] false hair for the head of a woman.		tate
Tether,[5] to tie with a rope.	Sometimes *tiddur*.	tĕth-ur
Tetrarch,[2] governor of a province.	(*tet-ra-ark*)	tĕt-rark
Tetrapla,[2] a Bible divided into four columns.		tĕt-ra-pla

Take] Now supplies the place of *beg* in the phrase,—"I *beg* leave to inform you."

Ta'en] For *taken*, is sometimes, but improperly, admitted into Dictionaries.

Tapis] Because the table of the House of Lords is covered with a carpet.

Tassel] Its corruption, and converting *tastes* into *tas-tees*, are barbarisms-in and about town: hence, and without any invidious comparison, the dialect of a low Londoner by far exceeds any thing of the sort ever heard elsewhere.

Tawdry] Contraction of *St. Audrey*, a shrine and altar in the Isle of Ely; which for vulgar finery so exceeded all others as to occasion its becoming proverbial.

Tax] Hence, the belief that William II. began the land-tax is erroneous. When George III. began to reign the taxes were six, but at his death *sixty*, millions a year.

Taylot] A west of England crasis, or corruption of *hay-loft*.

Tea] Formerly *tey*; in some counties pronounced *tay*; so also by Pope, in—

"Tell, tell your grief; attentive will I stay,
Though time is precious, and I want some *tea*."

The sum spent in England upon tea, coffee, and sugar amounts to twenty millions a year! Tea alone pays a duty exceeding the Neapolitan revenue.

Tear and *Tear*] Their opposed orthoepy perplexes the unlettered.

Te Deum] So named from its first two Latin words. Corruptly *tede-yum*.

Ten] Duty on foreign books imported last ten years is £13,190 per annum.

Territory] Of America nearly equals in extent the whole of Europe.

Test] A medical one upon the lungs, as to still-birth or otherwise, so much relied upon, has been often known to fail.

Testament] Old and New, were divided into chapters by Sancto Claro, a monk, in 1258; and into verses by R. Stephens, a learned French printer, 1551. The Jews divide the Old Testament into the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings.

Tetrapla] With a different Greek version in each; namely, *Aquilo's*, *Symmachus's*, the *Septuagint*, and *Theodosian*.

VULGARISMS:—*Tit*, *tejus*, *tinder*, *tarabul*, *tempore*, *tutsh-e*, and *thrip-pense*, for *teat*, *tedious*, *tender*, *terrible*, *temporary*, *tetchy*, and *three-pence*.

Thames,[c] the finest river in England.	tems
Though,[s] although, however, yet.	tho
Thrave,[c] twenty-four sheaves of corn. (*threve*)	thrave
Three figures,[c] a green-room phrase for £100.	three fig-urs
Thrum,[5] to grate, to play coarsely.	thrum
Thule,[c] the farthest part of the world.	thoole
Thy,[4] of thee. Dramatists call it *the*.	thi
Thyme,[c] a fragrant herb. Properly *thime*.	time
Tiar,[c] a diadem. Also written *tiara*.	tī-ur
Tibial,[3] relating to the shin bone. (*tib-ul*)	tīb-yul
Ticking,[c] a cloth for bed cases. Or *ticken*.	tik-kin
Tier,[c] a row of guns in a ship. (*ti-ur*)	teer
Tierce,[c] a Catholic canonical hour.	teerse
Tight,[s] tense, close, difficult, tidy.	tite
Tightish,[3] somewhat tight. Common word.	tīte-ish
Timar,[c] a Turkish stipendiary soldier.	tī-mur
Timorous,[3] fearful. Barb. *timrus* & *timursum*.	tīm-ur-us
Tiny,[3] puny, little, small.	tī-ne
Tipstaff,[c] an officer of the courts, constable.	tīp-staf
Tire,[c] a head dress. Mis-written *tier*.	tyre
Tiring-room,[c] a stage dressing-room.	tire-ing rume

Thames] Anciently named Cockney. It rises four miles south-west of Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Thanksgiving] At meals prevailed among heathen nations, who offered to their gods a portion of what they were about to partake.

That] When a double one occurs, the second only is pronounced full.

The] We have no means to represent the half-sound of *h* in this and similar words. In pronouncing Dictionaries it is attempted by a dash through the letter, printing it in capitals or *italic*.

Theatre] The nightly expenses of Drury Lane and Covent Garden are £200 each.

Themselves] "Let each wash *themselves*" (*himself*), Philip. c. 2.

Thirst] The duty upon all exciseable liquids exceeds the revenue of Russia!

This] In—"*This is it*," the last word, through hastiness, is often changed to *hit*.

Though] In familiar epistles it is written elisionally *tho'*.

Thread] When a verb, is frequently barbarised into—"*Threadle* this needle."

Three figures] When Master Betty played, who received £100 *a night!* whilst dressing for his part, he would ask technically;—"Are the *three figures* in the house?"

Throughly] Known, or good, is wrong; should be *thoroughly* known, and so on.

Thrum] There is a strange way of sounding this, as if written *strum*.

Thule] Anciently supposed to be a small island, a little beyond the Orkneys!

Tierce] For evening vespers, being eight in winter, and ten in summer months.

Tight] If preceded by a vowel, with a terminating consonant, *gh* are not used.

Tightish] Vulgarly applied to personal appearance.

Timar] His annual pay (19,999 aspers) obliges him to equip six horsemen in war.

Tin] King James II. coined *tin* farthings and halfpennies in 1685.

Tiny] Was formerly confined within the boundaries of the *burgeois*, though it now ranges amongst the politest circles. The same may be said of *fat*, which was as closely pent up in our various markets, but now associates with the best company.

Tire] A corruption of the Latin *tiar*, and is pronounced with the *i* long.

Tipstaff] Because bearing a painted staff, or one tipped with silver.

'Tis] Contractions are mostly improper, or at best to be used sparingly.

Tisick,[2] consumption. Properly *phthisic*. tĭz-ik
Tithes,[2] the tenth part of any thing. tythes
Title,[2] appellation of rules in sum-books. tīte-ul
Titular,[3] honorary, in name only. (*tit-u-lur*) tĭtsh-yew-lur
Todd,[2] a bush, thick shrub, fox, wt. of 28 lbs. tod
Toe,[2] a divided extremity of the foot. to
Tofore,[7] before. Now disused. tō-fore
Toged,[3] dressed in a gown. Vulgarly *tog'd*. tō-ged
Toilsome,[3] laborious. Corruptly *tile-sum*. tōil-sum
Tomb,[2] an ornament for the dead. (*full*) toom
Ton,[2] a weight. Mis-written *tun*. As spelt. tun
Tongue,[2] the organ of speech. tung
Tontine,[2] a kind of lottery invented in 1653. tŏn-teen
Topknot,[2] a folded riband. The *k* is mute. tŏp-not
Topography,[2] descript. of places. (*top-o-graf-e*) to-pŏg-ra-fe
Torrefy,[5] to scorch. Or written *torrify*. tŏr-re-fi
Tortile,[3] twisted, twined. Spelt also *tortive*. tŏr-tile
Tory,[2] an advocate for old institutions. (*tor-e*) tō-re
Tough,[3] stiff, strong, ropy, clammy. tuf
Toupet,[2] an artificial lock of hair. Or *toupee*. too-pĕe
Tour,[2] an irregular journey. Vulgarly *tow-ur*. toor
Toward,[3] confident, bold, forward, apt. tord
Tradesfolk,[2] persons in trade. (*tradesfolks*) trādes-foke
Trait,[2] a stroke, touch. (*full*) tra
Translation,[2] promotion of a bishop. transe-lā-shun
Transmography,[5] to change. Low word. transe-mŏg-ra-fe

Tithes] First given by Abram to Melchizedek: collected by the Mosaical law 1490 years before Christ; and granted to the English church in 786.
Title-writing] I have known an individual make £800 a year easily by attending schools as a *titler*, or ornamental writer of titles in ciphering books.
To] A custom now prevails of omitting it in—"Write (*to*) me soon."
Toe] I wonder the clippers of *potatoe* and *woe* leave this word unmolested.
Tolerable] To say *tolerable* for *tolerably* well is wrong.
Ton] When ending the name of a place, means a town, as Boston.
Tontine] By L. Tonti, an Italian, to repair the shattered finances of France.
Tooley] Name of a street, bridge, and corner in the Borough; crasis of St. Olave.
Tooth-ache] A lint probe steeped in nitric acid, and applied to the tooth, affords instant relief without the slightest pain.
Tory] An old word used by Irish banditti, implying *deliver you*, or *give to me*.
Toupet] Thus by some writers, and by others, *toopee*.
Toward] Also rendered *to-ward*, which, with *towur* (*tour*), are likewise London isms.
Town] This surname is conjectured to be a crasis or contraction of St. Owen.
Trait] Vulgarly pronounced *trate*, which is sanctioned by a late author.
Translation] Of our Bible has stood the test of nearly *three hundred* years. Our bishops have neither mottoes, supporters, nor crests.

COCKNEYISMS:—*Tile* and *tileing*, for *toil* and *toiling*; "I smoke good *bak-ke*;" and "I want a *tongs*" (*pair of tongs*), are vulgarisms.

Trapes, [2] a slatternly woman. (*traps*) trapes
Travado, [2] a sudden or impetuous hurricane. tra-vā-do
Travail, [2] the pains of childbirth. trav-āle
Travel, [5] to make a journey; [2] a journey. trāv-ul
Tree, [2] any vegetable tall and branched. tre
Tremendous, [3] awful. Vulgarly *tre-men de-us*. tre-mēn-dus
Trevet, [2] an iron stand for a pot. Or *trivet*. trēv-ut
Tripe, [2] the entrails of an ox cleansed. tripe
Troubadour, [2] an early French poet of Provence. trōo-be-dore
Trough, [2] a vessel. A late writer calls it *truf*. trof
Truant, [2] a vagabond, loiterer. Corr. *truand*. trū-unt
Trull, a low, bad woman. trul
Trundle, [5] to twirl, roll. Often rejected for *bowl*; as, "The boy *bowls* (*trundles*) his hoop." trūn-dul
Tune, [2] harmony, an air. Affectedly *tshune*. toone
Turban, [2] a cap for the head. Formerly *turbant*. tūr-bun
Turcism, [2] religion of the Turks. (*turkizem*) tūr-sizm
Turkois, [2] a fine blue stone. Spelt also *turcois*. tur-kēeze
Turnip, [2] a well-known root. tūr-nip
Tutoress, [2] an instructress, mistress, governess. tēw-to-res
Twickenham, [2] a village in Middlesex. twīk-en-em
Twiddle, [5] to touch lightly. Usually as spelt. twēe-dul
Type, [2] an emblem, stamp, printing letter. tipe

U.

Ubiquity, [2] every where, omnipresence. yew-bīk-we-te

Travado] Frequent in the Atlantic Ocean, and about the Cape of Good Hope.
Travail] Is confounded in use with the verb, which calls loudly for reform. No postilion in Russia dare to go at a less pace than ten versts, or six miles an hour.
Tree] Drs. Johnson and Franklin, with Mr. Strahan, each planted a tree in the garden of the latter, in New Street: they all thrive, but Dr. Johnson's is remarkably superior.
Trull] Meant an innocent country beauty, in Queen Elisabeth's time.
Trumbril] An ancient engine for ducking people in muddy water; also a dung-cart.
Tune] A leading orthoepist marks it *tshun*.
Turkois] Corruptly called *tur-koize*.
Turnip] Is the least nutritive of all our vegetables.
Tutoress] Properly *tutress*, as *or* has a masculine signification: as well might we write *instructoress*, *governoress*, &c. Our language is the only European one in which the address to a mixed assembly runs, "*Ladies and Gentlemen*." Even our polite neighbours the French say "*Mesdames et Messieurs*."
Twells] Is a crasis, or corruption, for *at Wells*, much used in Somerset.
Twelve months] The *s* is often, but improperly, dropped; as also are *ve*.
Twelvepenny] Familiarly *f* supplies the place of *v*.
Twickenham] Residence of Pope, who spelt it much like its cockneyism, *Twitnem*.
Type] The Statutes, and their Abridgment, cosume 300,000 octavo pages!

U has three variations, to be found in *hut*, *push*, and *cube*. When beginning a word, many Londoners change it into *o*, as *unnatural* (*on-natural*), *unknown* (*on-none*). Its greatest mutation is in the words *busy*, *business*, *bury*, and *burial*.

Ultimity, [2] a last state or consequence. ul-tīm-e-te
Umbilical, [3] belonging to the navel. Or *umbilic.* um-bīl-e-kul
Umbrella, [2] a cover from the sun. Or *umbrel.* um-brēl-uh
Unactive, [3] heavy. *Inactive* is a better word. un-ăct-iv
Unanimous, [3] of one mind. Vulgarly on *mous.* yew-năn-e-mus
Unappalled, [3] not daunted, undismayed. un-ap-pāwl'd
Unaware, [7] suddenly. Also written *unawares.* un-a-wāre
Unbigoted, [3] not bigoted, free from bigotry. un-bĭg-gut-ed
Uncalcined, [3] not hardened by fire. un-kal-sīnde
Uncapable, [3] improper. Properly *incapable.* un-kā-pa-bel
Uncautious, [3] incautious, unwary, heedless. un-kāw-shus
Unclothe, [5] to make naked, strip bare. un-klōthe
Uncouth, [3] awkward, strange. (*full*) un-kōoth
Unction, [2] the last rite of religion. ŭnk-shun
Unctuous, [3] fat, oily. Corruptly *ung-shus.* ŭnk-tshus
Undeniable, [3] that cannot be disputed. un-de-nī-a-bel
Under-oath, [2] Irish form to enforce abstinence. un-dur-ōthe
Underweigh, [2] ready for sailing, prepared. un-dur-wā
Underwriter, [2] one who ensures ships. un-dur-rī-tur
Undone, [3] ruined. *Full,* by provincials. un-dŭn
Unfirm, [3] infirm; which should be the word. un-fŭrm
Unition, [2] the act or power of uniting. yew-nĭsh-shun
University, [2] a school of liberal arts. yew-ne-vĕr-si-te
Unked, [3] irksome; which is a better word. unk'd

Ultimity] Improperly accented on *ul*, and substituted by *ultimately.*
Umbrella] Commonly lengthened into *um-ber-el-la.*
Unappalled] Its third syllable is usually semi-accented *pal.*
Unbigoted] Dr. Johnson and others double the *t*, but withhold it from *bigoted.*
Uncalcined] Some authorities lay the stress upon *cal.*
Uncapable] The *u*, in words of this sort, is now supplied by the letter *t.*
Uncle] Is used in the north, by the young to the old, though unallied.
Unclothe] Dr. Johnson writes it *uncloath*, and yet spells its primitive *clothe.*
Unction] Is of Catholic origin and application.
Under oath] A vow to refrain from liquor, or other indulgence; terminable in six months.
Underweigh] Sometimes, for convenience, written as pronounced.
Underwriter] Because the insurer places his name at the foot of the policy.
Unfought] Thus placed, *gh* are never sounded; indeed, when coalescing, they seldom are, unless when divided by a syllable, and then not always.
United] Colonial papers imported to the United Kingdom were, last year, 12,429. Post-office charge upon each paper is 5*d.*, and 1½*d.* upon every one sent out; which amounted to 12,062,000 in 1830; of these, 185,448 were for our colonies.
University] That of Oxford was founded by Alfred, in 872. Formerly, when examinations were regularly set and pointed, candidates committed them secretly to memory, and so passed with ease. This was called *cram.*
Unked] Is believed to be a barbarism of the rabble from the word *uncouth*; and they generally transform *undone* into the vulgarism of *on-don.*

NOTE:—We read in the papers,—"An *undeniable* character is required:" this is defective, inasmuch as it applies *two* ways. Should be *good*, or *unobjectionable.*

Unknown, [3] neither known nor noted. un-nōne
Unloose, [5] to ease, fall in pieces. un-lōose
Unmeddled, [3] not touched, not altered. un-mĕd-eld
Unpartial, [3] just, fair. *Impartial* is better. un-pär-shul
Unpropitious, [3] unfavorable, inauspicious. un-pro-pĭsh-us
Unreined, [3] not restrained by a bridle, loose. un-rāne'd
Unrip, [5] to cut open. un-rĭp
Unsaid, [3] not uttered. Properly spelt *unsayed*. un-sĕd
Unshaked, [3] unmoved. *Unshaken* is better. un-shāke'd
Unsociable, [3] reserved, surly, gloomy. un-sō-shul
Unsowed, [3] having no seed. Or *unsown*. un-sō'd
Unstaunched, [3] not stopped. Its second *u* is improper. un-stānsht
Unstrip, [5] to make bare, peel, divest. un-strĭp
Unsuspicious, [3] having no suspicion, open, easy. un-sus-pĭsh-us
Untaught, [3] not taught, ignorant, uninstructed. un-tāwt
Untie, [5] to unbind. Sometimes written *unty*. un-tī
Unto, [9] to, until, to the time that. ŭn-too
Untoward, [3] froward, vexàtious. (*un-tou-urd*) un-tō-urd
Untowardly, [7] perversely. (*un-tou-urd-le*) un-tō-urd-le
Untrod, [3] smooth, Also *untrod'n*. un-trŏd
Unvail, [5] to throw off a vail, uncover, show. un-vāle
Unveil, [5] to discover, make plain. un-vēel
Unwares, [7] suddenly. (*unwaz*) Prop. *unawares*. un-wāerz
Unwashed, [3] dirty. Also *unwashen*. un-wāsh'd
Unwed, [3] unmarried. Properly *unwedded*. un-wĕd
Unwell, [3] disordered, sick, afflicted. un-wĕl

Unknow and *Unknown*] When *k* precedes *n*, in the same syllable, it is always silent.

Unloose] Is subject to the same sort of remark as *unrip*.

Unmeddled] Dr. Johnson spells it with two *m*s instead of three *d*'s.

Unpartial] Is of a negative formation, and seldom used by good writers.

Unproper] An inelegant, not to say vulgar, substitution for *improper*.

Unrip] As *rip* is also to cut open, surely *unrip* is to heal such cut, which is neutralised nonsense; this may be said of *unstrip*, and many others: hence words prefixed by *un* should be well examined before chosen.

Untameable] Dr. Johnson allows the *e* in this word and its simple, but discards it from *blameable* and *unblameable*. Many writers reject it from all of them.

Untie] Though sometimes written *unty*, it is by no means recommended.

Unto] Putting it into the genitive case when meant for the plural, is to be found in authors of the last century. They treat most other prepositions in the same way.

Untrue, not true] I am much surprised to observe meanings of this complexion in all our Dictionaries; as though even a babe needed telling, that *untrue* was *not true*, or that *short* was not *tall*.

Unvail and *Unveil*] There is a very sensible difference in the orthography and orthoepy of these words, as is most apparent, notwithstanding some writers maintain the contrary.

Unwell] Was not to be found in Johnson until added by a commentator.

Unwept, [3] not lamented. Properly *unweeped*. un-wep't
Unworshiped, [3] unhonor'd. Some double the *p*. un-wŭr-shipt
Uppish, [3] proud, lofty. Common word. ŭp-ish
Usher, [5] to introduce; [2] an under-teacher. ŭsh-ur
Usquebaugh, [2] a compound hot spirit. (*us-ke-ba*) us-kwe-bāu
Usurer, [2] one who lends money for gain. yĕw-zhu-rur
Utopian, [3] chimerical, imaginary, fancied. yew-tōpe-yun

V.

Vaccine, [3] belonging to a cow. (*vas-seen*) vāk-sine
Vacuum, [2] a void space. (*vak-yum*) vāke-yum
Vague, [3] wandering. Barbarously *va-gew*. vaeg or vage
Vail, [2] a perquisite. Veil; [2] a covering. vale
Valance, [2] bed-tester hangings. Corr. *val-lens*. val-lānse
Valet, [2] a waiting man. Commonly *val-la*. văl-it
Vallancy, [2] a large wig. Should be *valancy*. val-lān-se
Value, [5] to rate at a fixed price. Vulg. *valle*. văl-yew
Varlet, [2] a scoundrel, footman, valet. vär-let
Vase, [2] a vessel with a foot to it. Often *vaze*. vawze
Vaudeville, [2] a rural ballad; common proverb. văw-de-vil
Vegete, [3] active, lively, vigorous. (*vidj-ut*) ve-jēte
Vegetable, [2] a plant. Barbarously *ve-jēte-a-bel*. vĕdj-et-a-bul
Veneer, [5] to cover neatly with thin wood. ve-nēar
Venerable, [3] esteemed for age or antiquity. vĕn-ur-a-bel
Venice, [2] in Italy, built 421, on sixty islands. vĕn-is
Venison, [2] the flesh of deer. Corrupt. *ven-zun*. vĕn-ne-zun

Unwreath] The letter *w* is never sounded when preceded by *r*.
Upon] "I shall call *of* (*upon*) him," is very common and barbarous.
Urban dean] Ecclesiastical jurisdiction over ten churches in the city.
Usage] An Irish magistrate, during the Commonwealth, wrote it without a single letter of the original,—*yowzitch*; averring, if rebuked, that nobody could spell with pens made from the quills of Irish geese. The favorite alehouse motto among the Commonwealth Puritans, "*God encompasseth us*," is now converted into the "*Goat and Compasses*;" and "*Bag o' Nails*" is a crasis of the "*Bacchanals*."
Usher] Because *introducing* the scholars to learning. Corruption of *huissier*.
Usurer] Much abused by ignorant people, aided and abetted by small authors.

V seldom varies, and is never mute. Londoners are apt to exchange it for *w*.
Vague] Its barbarisers quote *ague* as an authority: it is a vulgarism, many of which owe their origin to an alliteration of language; as,—"O my eye," &c.—a whimsical corruption of a prayer to a saint, in the Romish missal, beginning—"*O mihi beate Martine.*"
Valet] Retains its French accent in fashionable circles, and anciently denoted any young gentleman under the age of eighteen.
Varlet] Corruption of *vadelet*, a bencher's clerk of the Inner Temple. In 1577, meant a yeoman's servant.
Vault] In familiar discourse the *l* is dropped; contrariwise full.
Veneer] Commonly, and by the trade generally, pronounced *fanneer*.
Venerable] The diurnal prints are in the habit of writing—"The very *venerable* (*reverend*) Archdeacon Cambridge." When indicative of age, and the respect it bears, *venerable* is aptly and well chosen; but if intended, as I conjecture, for a *term of distinction*, is most inappropriately, not to say absurdly, out of place.

Verdict, [2] determination by a jury. (*ver-dik*) vēr-dikt
Verdigris, [2] the rust of brass. (*vur-de-griss*) vūr-de-grese
Verjuice, [2] the juice of crab-apples. (*var-jis*) vūr-jis
Vermicelli, [2] a sort of paste spun like thread. vur-me-tshēl-le
Vermin, [2] any noxious insect. Barb. *varmint*. vēr-min
Vernacular, [3] belonging to one's own country. vur-nāk-yew-lar
Verst, [2] a Russian measure. 10 make 6 miles. vurst
Vertebre, [2] a joint of the back. vūr-te-bur
Vestry, [2] a room adjoining to the church. vēs-tre
Vice, [2] wickedness. Corrupted from *vitium*. vise
Vicious, [3] wicked, corrupt. Also *vitious*. vīsh-shus
Victim, [2] a sacrifice, something destroyed. vīk-tim
Victualer, [2] a publican, or provider with food. vīt-ler
Victuals, [2] provision, food, meat. vīt-elz
Vigil, [2] the eve before a holyday. (*vi-jil*) vīdj-il
Vignette, [2] a wreath of leaves or flowers, &c. vin-ēt
Villain, [2] a wretch. Anciently servant. (*vilyun*) vīl-len
Viscount, [2] title next an earl. Vulgo as spelt. vī-kount
Vista, [2] a prospect through trees. Or *visto*. vīs-tuh
Vive, [3] lively, strong, forcible. (*viv*) veve
Volcano, [2] a burning mountain. Also *vulcano*. vol-kā-no
Volume, [2] a book. Commonly *vol-lum*. vōl-yume
Voluptuous, [3] luxurious. Corruptly *volupshus*. vo-lūp-tshus
Vulgarism, [2] a low or mean expression. vūl-gur-iz'm
Vulgate, [2] the common version of the Bible, until St. Jerome made a new one from the Hebrew. vūl-gait

W.

Wabble, [5] to shake. A barbarous word. wōb-bul

Verbs] We have about four thousand verbs, and nearly thirty-five thousand words.
Vermin] Its barbarism is one of the lowest in the language.
Vertebre] Is now anglicised as *centre*: its plural is *vertebræ*.
Vestry clerk] Has a gratuity of £1 5*s*. on every thousand names in a census.
Victim] Hence *victimized*, recently introduced, signifying a sufferer from the arts of a swindler. Among the ancients, barren beasts were offered as victims to the infernal deities, and fruitful ones sacrificed to the celestial gods.
Victuals] Its orthoepy is unquestionably corrupt; and was so offensive to Swift, that in manuscript he invariably spelt it *vittles*.
Volumes] In Cambridge library are unknown, but the authors are 100,000.
Vote] If a place return two members to Parliament, an elector may vote for both; but if he give it to one only, and withhold it from the other, this is called a plumper.
Vowels] Our pronunciation of them differs from that of the rest of Europe. They are all found in the word *facetiously*.

W when beginning words is a consonant, but ending them a vowel.

NOTE:—Anciently actors in the families of our nobility, on conclusion of the play, prayed for the health and prosperity of their patrons, and in the public theatre for that of the king and queen; hence the addition of—"*Vivant Rex et Regina*" to modern play-bills.
VULGARISM:—*Viser* for *vizier* (*vizhyur*), minister of the Grand Seignor.

Wafer, [2] a thin dried cake, paste, bread. wā-fur
Wagon, [2] a four-wheeled carriage for burdens. wāg-un
Waistcoat, [2] a garment worn under a coat. wēs-kut
Waits, [2] nightly musicians. wates
Wan, [3] pale; sickly. Accented as in *wanton*. wŏn
Waped, [3] crushed by misery. Now obsolete. wā-ped
Wardmote, [2] a ward meeting, a court held. wārd-mote
Warminster, [2] a town in Wilts. (*warmister*) wār-mins-tur
Was, [5] preterite of to be. (*was*) waz
Wasp, [2] a stinging insect. (*wosp* & *whops*) wasp
Wave, [4] to play loosely, float; [2] a billow at sea. wave
Weal, [2] mark of a stripe. Corruptly *whale*. wele
Weald, [2] a woody part, as the *wealds* of *Kent*. wealde
Wealth, [2] money, any possessions. (*wulth*) welth
Wealy, [3] marked with or in streaks. (*whaly*) wē-le
Weapon, [2] an instrument of offence. (*wepe-un*) wēp-pon
Weechelm, [2] a species of elm. Also *witchelm*. wēetsh-elm
Weet, [5] to know. Sometimes *weeten*. weet
Wept, [7] of to weep. Properly *weeped*. wept
Wex, [5] to grow. Corrupt. by Spencer from *wax*. weks
Wherefore, [7] for which reason. Corr. *whurffur*. whēre-fore
Whig, [2] milk turned sour. A party word. wig

Wafer] Stamped with a lamb among Catholics, and sacramentally administered by their priests as bread and wine.

Wagon] From the Saxon *wag-on;* hence *waggon* is improper.

Waistcoat] The above contracted enunciation is now received as its orthoepy.

Waits] So named anciently, because they attended or *waited* on potentates.

Wandering] Musicians pay 1*s*. 6*d*. a day for an organ plain, 3*s*. 6*d*. with figures.

Wardmote] In the city an advertisement of one meeting only costs £14.

Warrant] The belief that our King signs a *death-warrant* is a vulgar error.

Was] "If he *was* (*were*) ill;" a fault the student will easily detect and set right.

Watch] To finish one for the pocket requires the aid of 150 *different hands!*

Water carriers] In Queen Anne's time, regularly plied at Aldgate pump. A water or fire-plug is announced by a small board attached to the opposite house or wall, with capital letters and figures painted thereon; the former denoting from whence it is conducted, and the latter the distance in feet at which it may be found.

Wave] When applied to mind or opinion, erroneously written *waive;* which properly is a woman, for contempt of court, deserted by the law.

Wealth] The sum total of British wealth has been calculated at three thousand three hundred and forty-three millions sterling.

Week-days] Were named from the Saxon gods, *Sun* (Sunday), *Moon* (Monday), *Tuisco* (Tuesday), *Woden* (Wednesday), *Thor* (Thursday), *Friga* (Friday), and *Sater* (Saturday).

Which] Is mischosen in "Our Father which (*who*) art in heaven;" also in many passages of the liturgy, and innumerable ones of sacred writ: is applied to animals and inanimate things, or in asking a question.

Wheat] There are 330 varieties and sub-varieties growing in England.

Whig] Originated in Scotland about 1680, and then applied to the Presbyterians.

VULGARISMS:—*Watch-us, wash-us, warz,* and *warnt,* for *watch-house, wash-house, was,* and *was not. Win-sket* for *wainscot* is a cockneyism.

While,[7] as long as. Also *whiles* or *whilst*. wile
Whilom,[7] formerly, heretofore. Now obsolete. whīl-lum
Whist,[2] name of a game at cards. Vulgo *whisk*. whist
Whited-brown,[2] a coarse paper. (*whitey-brown*) whīte-ed-broun
Who,[4] a relative; which person. (*wo*) hoo
Wholly,[7] completely. Corruptly *hully*. hōle-le
Whom,[4] accusative of who. Improperly *home*. hoom
Whoobub,[2] a great noise, confusion. (*hoo-bub*) hūb-bub
Whoop,[2] a shout of pursuit; [5] to hoop. (*full*) hoop
Wich,[2] a spring or place where salt grows. witsh
Wiery,[3] made of wire. Mis-spelt *wiry*. wī-re
Window,[2] an aperture for light. (*win-dur*) wīn-do
Wisp,[2] a bundle of straw. Written *whisp*. wisp
Wistful,[3] earnest, attentive. Vulg. *wishful*. wīst-ful
Woe,[2] grief. Woo,[5] to sue. wo
Woman,[2] a female. Plural, *women*. (*wimen*) wōo-mun
Wonder,[5] to be astonished. Corr. *woon-dur*. wūn-dur
Woolwich,[2] in Kent, famous for its Warren. wōol-idj
Worry,[5] to mangle, tease, harass. (*worrit*) wūr-re

While] In "To while away an hour," should be supplied by *wile*, or *whirl*.
Whiskey] The duty on English spirits is more than the entire revenue of Spain.
Whist] Because requiring *silence*. To sink the *h* in *when* is vulgar.
Who] If beginning a word, and followed by *h*, *w* becomes mute. Londoners occasionally convert it into *v*. Secondary writers allow its place to be usurped by *whom*. As Latin, *quis*, was in the middle ages pronounced *kis*, *kæ*, *kod*; and its alteration to *quis*, *quæ*, *quod*, as now received, occasioned a complaint to the Parisian parliament.
Wholly] Properly written *wholely*, and pronounced *holy*.
Whoop] Shorn of one *o*, it then forms a vulgar representative of *beat*.
Whitechapel] From the color of its church tower. In an alley of the High Street, amid butcheries and slaughter-houses, lived the celebrated writer Defoe.
Wich] Whence many places take their names; as *Saltwich* and *Nantwich*.
Wife] Has a corruption of "My *wive's* property."
Will] Is now dismissed for *may* in the phrase, "*Be that as it will.*" NOTE:—A will is said to be a Spanish one when there are no effects; because, to this day, Spaniards bequeath property in the West Indies to their heirs which was taken from their ancestors by Oliver Cromwell.
Win] In names of places, means a battle was fought, or victory gained there.
Wind] Its long sound may now be said to be entirely confined to poets.
Windmill] Invented by the Saracens, and introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, on their return from the Holy Land.
Window] Because anciently intended to admit *wind* into houses.
Woe] A philological clipper dashes its last letter, on his own authority.
Wolf] Dogs carried from Europe into New Spain have degenerated to *wolves*.
Woman] Has an exceedingly corrupt Londinism of *hoomun* among its *canaille*.
Womb] The *b* is not only mute, but lengthens the word, as in *climb* and *comb*.
Wood-shavings] 100 lbs. of, with 12 lbs. of alkali, will make a ream of paper. I have books printed on paper made not only of wood, but of straw also.
Wool] A pound of, has been spun to the length of *forty-eight miles*.
Woolwich] Its marshes are not more than three feet above the level of the sea; those of Greenwich are half a foot higher.
Worry] "What a *wurrit!*" and "How he *wurrits!*" (*worriet*) are vulgarisms.

NOTE:—Such compounds as *well done* are better represented by *well executed*.

Worst, [3] most wicked. Vulg. *wust* and *wus*. wurst
Worsted, [2] a small town in Norfolk. (*woostid*) wŭrs-sted
Worthy, [2] a man honorable & deserving praise. wŭr-the
Would, [5] pret. of to will. Commonly *wud*. wood
Wound, [2] a hurt by violence. Corr. *wound*. woond
Wrath, [2] anger, rage, fury. Corr. called *rath*. rawth
Wreak, [5] to revenge, execute. (*rake*) reke
Wreck, [5] to destroy, ruin. Vulgarly *rak*. rek
Wristband, [2] a fastening at the wrist. (*full*) rĭz-band

X.

Xeres, [2] in Andalusia, famous for its wine. shĕr-ris

Y.

Yacht, [2] a small one-deck ship. (*yaut* and *yat*) yot
Yankoos, [2] a warlike Indian tribe, America. yānk-oos
Yard, [3] measure of three feet; settled by Henry the First, from the length of his own arm. yarde
Yclad, [3] clothed, adorned, covered. e-klād
Yellowboy, [2] piece of gold coin. Low word. yĕl-lo-boy
Yellows, [2] a disease in horses. (*yal-luze*) yĕl-loze
Yeoman, [2] a farmer, freeholder. (*yum-mun*) yō-mun
Yest, [2] the flower of malt liquor. (*yeaste*) yest

Worsted] Here a woollen manufactory for knitting and weaving stockings, on that account called *worsted*, was first established.

Worthy] Also happily employed in all purposes of irony and legitimate satire.

Wreck] What is cast ashore from shipwreck becomes the king's; but if any thing living escape, it reverts to the owners, if claimed within a year. Frequently mischosen; as,—"I will *wreck* my vengeance upon him." *Wreck* means to suffer loss, and *wreak* to execute: hence, this last should have been the word.

Writ] "*Our trusty and well beloved cousin*," in the king's writ to a peer of the rank of earl, began with Henry the Fourth, who, being himself allied to all the earls in the kingdom, politically acknowledged it in his public acts.

Write] The Emperor Justinus, unable to write, passed a pen through the letters *I. V. S. T.*, cut for the purpose of being laid on paper, and so affixed his signature. Charlemagne, not succeeding in his attempts to *learn writing*, signed with a monogram.

Xeres] Hence *sherry* is properly *sherris* wine. *X* begins no English word.

Y is a consonant when beginning a word, and a vowel if ending one. In words of many syllables the stress of the voice is placed on the third vowel from the last.

Yankoos] The last tribe conquered by the Americans, which name, as customary, being conferred on the conquerors, was soon corrupted into *yankee*: hence its origin.

Ye] I take the proper signification of the exclamative *ho!* to be *O ye*.

Year] We began ours December 25th till the Conqueror's time; afterwards changed to March 25th in the civil and ecclesiastical courts, but now on January 1st.

Yeomen] In 1520 was written *yongmen*. Corruptly *yemmun*. Also the name of one hundred men, called yeomen of the guard, whose dress is similar to that of the body guard of our ancient kings. Being stationed, upon solemn festivals, next the *buffets*, they were thence jocularly termed *buffetiers*, now corrupted into beefeaters.

Yest] Improperly written *yeast*, and as vulgarly called *east*.

VULGARISMS:—*Winurd* (windward), *rop* (wrap), *ropper* (wrapper), *I wut not* (I wot not). *Yoke* (yelk of an egg), *yallo* (yellow).

NOTE:—*Yarnun* is a low Cockneyism upon *earning*, and a barbarism on *yearning*.

Yew, [2] a hardy tree.	Formerly spelt *eugh*.	you
Yon, [3] within view.	Also *yond* or *yonder*.	yon
Yonder, [3] at a distance.	Barbarously *yandur*.	yŏn-dur
Youngly, [7] early in life, betimes, ignorantly.		yŭng-le
Ypres, [2] a strong town in Flanders.		e-prā

Z.

Zenith, [2] a point over head.	(*zen-uth*)	zē-nith
Zephyr, [2] the name of a soft west wind.		zĕf-fur
Zinziber, [2] old term for *ginger*.	Obsolete.	zĭn-ze-bur

Yewen] Our verbs, of old, ended in this way, as *We, ye, they lovyn*.

Young] "A *young* woman *twenty years* of age." The absurdity of employing unnecessarily two terms, that, separately, imply the same thing, needs no comment.

Youngly] Some persons erroneously imagine it to be obsolete.

Your] (*yew-ur*) Has also an under enunciation of *yur*.

LONDINISMS:—*Yis, yist, yit, yisturde*, and *yunder*, for *yes, yeast, yet, yesterday*, and *yonder*. NOTE:—The word *humbug* originated in London, being a corruption of *Humburgh* on the Elbe; because, during continental wars, this city is the nucleus of false rumour and report. Its cathedral has regular stalls for the sale of books.

Z is seen in very few English words. It has but two sounds. Commonly *izzard*, but fashionably *zed*. In Ben Jonson's time it was pronounced in short words like *s*, which therein was changed into *z*.

Zealous] (*zĕl-us*) A few old writers invariably give it a long sound.

Zinziber] Hence *Z* was formerly a grocer's sign, denoting he sold *ginger*.

NOTE:—It has recently been discovered—we live in an age of discovery—that the Bohemian, for its richness and melody, is, of all languages, the best adapted to poetry.

CONCLUSION.

IT will be clear probably to the reader, on his examination of "THE MANUAL," that many prominent words have been left out; whilst the place of divers others, in *his* estimation, would have been much better filled up by those that *he* could recommend. I am not going to dispute these points with him, but only request that he would refresh his memory with the following anecdote:—

A certain Caliph of the Saracens, designing, on a set day, to please all the good people of Bagdad, ordered an immense conservatory, stored with rich viands, to be thrown open for their use. To this the Bagdadians repaired in crowds; and being more attentive to what they got than the manner of getting it, one half fared sumptuously, while the other half either became mere spectators, or partook only of the scraps. The latter, therefore, were much offended; and the former, falling sick on the morrow, equally displeased. Thus the Caliph of the Saracens, in his vain attempts to please every man, not only failed in those attempts, but incurred a very heavy expense to no purpose, and innocently drew upon himself the ill-will of all Bagdad.

ADDENDA

OF

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, TRANSLATED,

THAT OCCUR IN GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS READING.

A FORTIORI, *With stronger reason.*
A la mode, *In the fashion.*
A posteriori, *From a later reason.*
A priori, *From a prior reason.*
A propos, *To the purpose.*
Ab initio, *From the beginning.*
Absque Deo nihil possumus, *Without God we can do nothing.*
Ad arbitrium, *At pleasure.*
Ad captandum, *To attract.*
Ad infinitum, *To infinity.*
Ad interim, *In the mean time.*
Ad libitum, *At pleasure.*
Ad referendum, *For consideration.*
Ad valorem, *According to value.*
Adversis major, *Superior to adversity.*
Aid-de-camp, *Assistant to a General.*
Alias, *Otherwise.*
Alibi, *Elsewhere.*
Allons, *Let us go.*
Alma mater, *University.*
Amende, *Apology.*
Amor patriæ, *Love of country.*
Anglicè, *In an English manner.*
Anno Domini, *The year of our Lord.*
Anno Mundi, *The year of the world.*
Anno Urbis conditæ (A. U. C.), *In the year after the building of the city (Rome).*
Ante Christum, *Before Christ.*
Ante meridiem, *Before noon.*
Arcanum, *A secret.*
Argumentum ad hominem, *Personal argument.*
Argumentum baculinum, *Argument of blows.*
Arondissement, *Rounding, district.*
Artistes, *Executives of the arts.*
Au bon droit, *To the best right.*
Auberge, *An inn, village inn.*
Audi alteram partem, *Hear the other side.*
Au fait, *At home.*
Auto da fé, *Act of faith.*
Auxilium ab alto, *Help from above.*

Bagatelle, *A trifle.*
Ballette, *A dance.*
Banco Regis, *In the King's Bench.*
Beau idéal, *Fine fancy, imaginary.*
Beau monde, *People of fashion.*
Belle, *A woman of fashion.*
Belles lettres, *Polite literature.*
Bijou, *Pleasing trifle.*
Billet-doux, *Love-letter.*
Bonne bouche, *Delectable morsel.*
Bonâ fide, *In reality.*
Bon-mot, *A piece of wit.*
Bon vivant, *A high liver.*
Bon ton, *Fashion.*
Bonus, *A premium.*
Boudoir, *A small private apartment.*
Bourgeois, *A low townsman.*
Bulletin, *An official report.*

Cabinet de lecteur, *A reading-room.*
Cacoëthes scribendi, *Passion for writing.*
Cæteris paribus, *Other things alike.*
Café, *Coffee, a coffee-house.*
Cantatrice, *A female singer.*
Canton, *A district, part of a town.*
Carte blanche, *Unconditional terms.*
Cartel, *A conveyance for prisoners.*
Charbonnier, *A collier.*
Chargé d'affaires, *A manager.*
Château, *Country seat.*
Chef-d'œuvre, *Masterpiece.*
Chevaux-de-frise, *A military fence.*
Ci-devant, *Formerly.*
Cognoscenti, *The literary, &c.*
Comme il faut, *As it should be.*
Compos mentis, *In one's senses.*
Con amore, *Gladly.*
Congé, *Bow, dismission.*
Congé d'élire, *Permission to choose.*

Contra bonos mores, *Against good manners.*
Conversazione, *Literary chit-chat.*
Cordon sanitaire, *A line of health.*
Corps d'armée, *An armed force.*
Cortège, *Large retinue, attendants.*
Coterie, *A club, select society.*
Coup d'essai, *Finished treatise.*
Coup de grace, *Finishing stroke.*
Coup de main, *Sudden enterprise.*
Coup d'œil, *View, or glance.*
Coupon, *A dividend.*
Crasis, *Contraction.*
Credat Judæus, *A Jew may believe it (but I will not).*
Cum multis aliis, *With many others.*

Danseuses, *Opera dancers.*
Data, *Points settled.*
De facto, *In fact.*
De jure, *By right.*
Début, *First appearance.*
Débutante, *A beginner.*
Decrevi, *I have resolved.*
Dégagé, *Gracefully negligent.*
Dei gratiâ, *By the grace of God.*
Déjeûné, *A breakfast.*
Dele, *Expunge.*
Dénouement, *Winding up.*
Deo adjuvante, *God being my aid.*
Deo duce, *God being my leader.*
Dépôt, *Store, or magazine.*
Dernier ressort, *Last resort.*
Desunt cætera, *The rest is wanting.*
Deus nobiscum, *God with us.*
Dictum, *Authority.* (Plu. *dicta.*)
Dieu avec nous, *God with us.*
Dieu et mon droit, *God and my right.*
Divertissement, *An entertainment.*
Domine, dirige nos, *O Lord, direct us.*
Donné de Dieu, *Given of God.*
Double, *A vulgar adoption for deputy or counterpart.*
Double entendre, *Twofold meaning.*
Douceur, *Present or bribe.*
Dramatis personæ, *Persons represented.*
Dum spiro, spero, *Whilst I breathe, I hope.*
Dum vivimus, vivamus, *Whilst we live, let us live.*
Durante placito, *During pleasure.*
Durante vitâ, *During life.*

Ecce homo, *Behold the man.*
Eclaircissement, *Explanation.*
Eclât, *Splendour.*
Elève, *Pupil.*
Elite, *Choice, select.*
Embonpoint, *Jolly, in good plight*
En déshabille, *Not dressed.*
En famille, *In the family way.*
En flute, *Armed on the upper deck only.*
En masse, *A multitude.*
En militaire, *Soldierly.*
En passant, *By the way.*
Encore, *Over again.*
Enfilade, *In a row.*
Ennui, *Tiresomeness.*
Entrée, *Entrance.*
Entre nous, *Between ourselves.*
Ergo, *Therefore.*
Errata, *Errors.*
Escapade, *A prank, trick.*
Espérance en Dieu, *Hope in God.*
Espionage, *Secret observance.*
Esprit de corps, *Assembly of wit and talent.*
Essayez, *Try.*
Estafette, *A courier, an express.*
Et cætera (&c.), *Others, and so on.*
Ex, *Late.*
Ex officio, *Officially.*
Ex parte, *On the part of.*
Ex post facto, *Made afterwards.*
Exempli gratiâ, *For example.*
Exeunt omnes, *All depart.*
Exposé, *Made appear.*

Fac-simile, *Exact copy.*
Faire mon devoir, *To do my duty.*
Faux pas, *Fault, misconduct.*
Fille-de-chambre, *A chamber-maid.*
Felo-de-se, *Self-murderer.*
Fête, *An entertainment.*
Feu de joie, *Military fire of joy.*
Fiat, *Let it be done.*
Fide, non armis, *By faith, not arms*
Fidelis et audax, *Faithful and intrepid.*
Figurantes, *Opera dancers.*

Finem respice, *Look to the end.*
Fort, *Bias, power, talent.*
Fortiter in re, *Firm in purpose.*
Fracas, *A misunderstanding.*
Furor, *Madness.*

Gardez bien, *Take care.*
Gardez la foy, *Keep faith.*
Gourmand, *A glutton.*
Gradu diverso, *By a different way.*

Habeas corpus, *To have the body.*
Haut et bon, *Great and good.*
Haut ton, *The great world.*
Hauteur, *Loftiness, stateliness.*
Homme belliqueux, *A warlike man.*
Honi soit qui mal y pense, *Evil happen to him who evil thinks.*
Hors de combat, *Out of the battle.*
Ibid., ibidem, *In the same place.*
Ich dien, *I serve.*
Id., idem, *The same (author).*
Id est, *That is.*
Ignis fatuus, *Will o' the wisp.*
In cœlo quies, *There is rest in heaven.*
In commendam, *For a time.*
In formâ pauperis, *As a pauper.*
Incognito, *Disguised, or unknown.*
Infra dignitatem, *Beneath one's dignity.*
In propriâ personâ, *In person.*
In petto, *Hid, or in reserve.*
In statu quo, *In former state.*
In terrorem, *As a warning.*
In toto, *The whole, altogether.*
Instanter, *On the instant.*
Inter nos, *Between ourselves.*
Ipse dixit, *Mere assertion.*
Ipso facto, *By mere fact.*
Item, *Also, or an article.*

Je ne sçais quoi, *I know not what.*
Je suis prêt, *I am ready.*
Jesus hominum Salvator (J.H.S.), *Jesus the Saviour of men.*
Jeux de mot, *Play upon words.*
Jeux d'esprit, *Play of wit.*
Jure divino, *By divine right.*

La belle assemblée, *A fashionable assembly.*
Lapsus linguæ, *Slip of the tongue.*
L'argent, *Money, or silver.*
Laus Deo, *Praise be to God.*
Legum doctor, *Doctor of laws.*
Lex talionis, *Law of retaliation.*
Liber, *A book.*
Lichtstrasse, *A light street.*
Lock sicker, *Be secure.*
Locum tenens, *A deputy.*
Locus sigilli, *Place of the seal.*
Lusus naturæ, *Extraordinary production of nature.*

Madame, *Madam, or Mrs.*
Magna Charta, *The great Charter.*
Maître d'école, *A schoolmaster.*
Mal-à-propos, *Unseasonably.*
Marchande des modes, *Dealer in the fashions.*
Maussade, *In the dumps.*
Mauvaise honte, *Unbecoming bashfulness.*
Mauvais sujets, *Bad subjects.*
Memento, *Remember.*
Memento mori, *Remember that thou must die.*
Memoriæ sacrum, *Sacred to the memory.*
Menage, *Household, family, goods.*
Mens conscia recti, *A mind conscious of rectitude.*
Meum et tuum, *Mine and thine.*
Mille, *A thousand.*
Minus, *Less.*
Morçeaux, *Pieces, parts, morsels.*
Multum in parvo, *Much in a small space.*
Mutatis mutandis, *Changing words that require it.*

Naïveté, *Unaffected simplicity.*
Ne cede malis, *Do not yield to misfortune.*
Ne plus ultra, *No farther.*
Ne quid nimis, *Too much of one thing is good for nothing.*
Nemine contradicente, *Unanimously.*
Nemo me impunè lacesset, *Nobody shall offend me with impunity.*
Nil admirari, *To smile at nothing.*
Nil desperandum, *Never despair.*
Nolens volens, *Willing or unwilling.*

Nom,de guerre, *Assumed name.*
Non compos mentis, *Insane.*
Non liquet, *It appears not.*
Non nobis, Domine, *Not unto us, O Lord.*
Non sibi, *Not for himself.*
Nonchalance, *Indifference.*
Nota bene, *Take notice.*
N'oubliez pas, *Do not forget.*
Nunc aut nunquam, *Now or never.*

Odi profanum, *I hate profanity.*
On dit, *It is reported, they say.*
Onus, *Burden.*
Opus magnum, *A great work.*
Ora pro nobis, *Pray for us.*
O tempora! O mores! *O the times! O the manners!*
Otium cum dignitate, *Leisure with dignity.*
Outré, *Preposterous.*

Pari passu, *In equal degree.*
Particeps criminis, *Associate in the crime.*
Pas de deux, *A dance by two.*
Pas de trois, *A dance by three.*
Passé, *Tolerable.*
Passim, *Every where.*
Pax in bello, *Peace in war.*
Penchant, *Liking, inclination.*
Pendente lite, *Undecided.*
Per mare et terras, *By sea and land.*
Per se, *By itself.*
Per vias rectas, *By the right way.*
Perdu, *Concealed.*
Perseverando, *By perseverance.*
Petit-maître, *Fop.*
Piquant, *Keen, poignant.*
Pirouette, *Turning on one's leg.*
Plus, *More.*
Point d'appui, *Point of support.*
Post meridiem, *Afternoon.*
Post mortem, *After death.*
Prenez garde, *Take care.*
Presto, *Begone.*
Prima donna, *First operatic singer.*
Pro and con, *For and against.*
Pro bono publico, *For the public benefit.*
Pro formâ, *For form's sake.*
Pro hâc vice, *For this time.*
Pro rege et patriâ, *For my king and country.*
Pro re natâ, *For the occasion.*
Pro tanto, *For so much.*
Pro tempore, *For the time.*
Probatum est, *It is proved.*
Protégé, *A person patronized.*

Quantum libet, *As much as you will.*
Quantum sufficit, *Enough, sufficient.*
Quasi dicat, *As if he would say.*
Qui vive, *On the alert.*
Quid nunc, *What now, news-gossip.*
Quid pro quo, *This for that, or more commonly, Tit for tat.*
Quis separabit? *Who shall separate us?*
Quoad, *As to.*
Quo animo, *Intention.*
Quod erat demonstrandum, *Which was to be demonstrated.*
Quondam, *Former.*

Ragoût, *A high-seasoned dish.*
Recherche, *Enquiry, research.*
Rectè et suaviter, *Justly and mildly.*
Regius professor, *King's professor.*
Re, *In the matter of.* Rem., *Left.*
Renascentur, *They will rise again.*
Rencontre, *Accidental meeting.*
Rendezvous, *A place of meeting.*
Requiescat in pace! *May he rest in peace!*
Restaurateur, *A chop and eating-house.*
Resurgam, *I shall rise again.*
Rouge, *Red, or red paint.*
Rus in urbe, *The country in town.*
Ruse, *A trick, artifice.*
Ruse de guerre, *A manœuvre.*

Salvator mundi, *Saviour of the world.*
Sang froid, *Coolness.*
Sans, *Without.*
Sans cérémonie, *Without form.*
Sans Dieu rien, *Nothing without God.*
Sauve qui peut, *Save himself who can.*
Savans, *Learned men.*
Scandalum magnatum, *Scandal against the nobility.*

Scripsit, *Wrote it.*
Sculpsit, *Engraved it.*
Secundum artem, *According to art.*
Semissis, *Half a pound.*
Semper eadem, *Always the same.*
Senatus academicus, *Council of the school.*
Senatus populusque Romanus (S. P. Q. R.), *The senate and people of Rome.*
Seriatim, *In regular order.*
Servabo fidem, *I will keep faith.*
Si je puis, *If I can.*
Signor, *A gentleman.*
Signora, *A lady.*
Sine die, *Without fixing a day.*
Sine quâ non, *Indispensable, requisite.*
Soi-disant, *Pretended.*
Soirée, *Evening party.*
Solus, *Alone, unattended.*
Soyez ferme, *Be firm.*
Spectas, et tu spectaberis, *You see, and you will be seen.*
Spero meliora, *I hope better things.*
Statu quo, *In the former state.*
Suaviter in modo, *Gentle in manner.*
Sui generis, *Of its own kind.*
Suivez raison, *Follow reason.*
Summum bonum, *Greatest good.*
Surveillance, *Under an inspector.*

Tableaux vivans, *Living pictures.*
Telos, *The end.*
Tempora mutantur, *Times are changed.*
Terra incognita, *Unknown land.*
Tête-à-tête, *Private conference.*
Tout ensemble, *Whole appearance.*
Tout le monde, *Every one.*
Tria juncta in uno, *Three joined in one.*
Trait, *Feature.*
Tuebor, *I will defend.*
Tuum est, *It is your own.*
Ultimus Romanorum, *The last of the Romans.*
Unâ voce, *Unanimously.*
Ut prosim, *That I may do good.*
Utile dulci, *Utility with pleasure.*
Vade mecum, *Constant companion.*
Valet-de-chambre, *A chamber footman.*
Veluti in speculum, *As in a looking glass.*
Verbatim, *Word for word.*
Versus, *Against.*
Vertu, *Scraps, nicknacks.*
Vi et armis, *By force of arms.*
Via una, *One way.*
Viâ, *By way of.*
Vice, *In the room of.*
Vice versâ, *The reverse.*
Vide, *See.*
Videlicet, *Namely.*
Vigilantibus, *To the watchful.*
Vigilate et orate, *Watch and pray.*
Vincit veritas, *Truth conquers.*
Virtus nobilitat, *Virtue ennobles.*
Virtute et fide, *By virtue and faith.*
Vis-à-vis, *Face to face.*
Vivant Rex et Regina! *Long live the King and Queen!*
Vive et vivat, *Live and let live.*
Vive la bagatelle! *Success to trifles!*
Vive le Roi! *Long live the King!*
Voilà! *There are, Behold!*
Volo, non valeo, *I am willing, but unable.*
Voto vita mea, *My life is devoted.*
Vox populi, *The voice of the people.*
Vraisemblance, *True representation.*
Vulgò, *Commonly, vulgarly.*

THE END.

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